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FIVE CENTS A COPY

EXPERTS DIFFER ON QUESTION OF FREEDOM OF AIR

Economist Shows Analogy to Old Dispute on Ownership of High Seas

ECKENER EXPERIENCE RAISED BIG ISSUE

Freedom of Seas Theory Now Accepted After Long and Stubborn Opposition

This is the first of five articles which will appear daily on "The Air in International Relations."

By HIRAM L. JOME
Professor of Economics, Denison University

On one of his voyages, Dr. Hugo Eckener, the commander of the Graf Zeppelin, found his progress impeded by an order of the French Government forbidding him to cross France at any point except at the hazardous Swiss border. Moreover, this section was to be crossed only at night.

Great Britain also forbade his passing over Egyptian soil. On its recent trip around the world, however, the officers of the dirigible had obtained permission for its passage wherever it was forced to fly. Even Poland, which ordinarily does not permit German aircraft to fly over its territory, had issued a permit to the Graf Zeppelin.

According to an executive order of President Coolidge made public on Feb. 18, 1929, foreign aircraft may enter the Panama Canal zone only by specified routes and at designated airports. The necessity of forced landings at other points must be proved. No private aviators are to carry ammunition, nor may foreign aviators take photographs.

Recently the United States Department of Commerce announced that no foreign-built airplanes, with the exception of those from Canada, are eligible for licenses for interstate operation in the United States. This order was issued because of the fact that Canada is the only country with which we have a reciprocal agreement in the issuance of certificates of airworthiness.

New World Problems

A certain European air transport company, operating between points in several countries, decides, in order to speed up its schedule, to omit an intermediate, relatively unimportant stop. The government of the country in which this city is located threatens to revoke the permission originally given to the transport company to cross its territory. Such action by adjacent

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Bartel to Form Polish Cabinet for Fifth Time

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Prof. Casimir Bartel, nominated by the President as Premier, holds that office for the fifth time.

The decision was reached after a long conference which Professor Bartel had with Marshal Pilsudski. The nomination was sent by telegram to Professor Bartel in Lwow. When he returns to Warsaw he hopes to form a cabinet which it is expected will contain many members of the present ministry.

The task of the new government will be the control of the economic situation, the prompt introduction of constitutional reform and the liquidation of the Diet. The hostile action of the Opposition against the former Treasury Minister, G. Czechowicz caused the resignation of Professor Bartel who strongly deprecates the present excessive authority of the Diet in Poland and its hostile attitude to the government. He is a stanch supporter to Marshal Pilsudski.

Movie Blacklist Is Called Unwise

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—Representatives of a large group of school associations, parent-teacher clubs and mothers' councils at a meeting held here recently, were told that the best way to obtain desirable motion pictures at their neighborhood playhouses was to patronize shows of a beneficial character rather than "blacklisting" pictures regarded as undesirable.

The message was brought to the meeting by Mrs. Morey V. Kerns, chairman of the motion picture committee of the National Council of Home and School Associations, who had been discussing the proposition with Will Hays, head of the moving picture industry.

In conformity with the suggestion, a plan has been devised to encourage attendance at good pictures by giving them a high rating. Pictures of exceptional merit from an educational and moral standpoint are to be designated by a star. Pictures considered as beneficial get an A rating, and pictures regarded as lacking in special merit, but considered harmless are rated in the B class.

Polar Flight of Zeppelin, Set for Spring, Cancelled

BERLIN (AP)—The polar flight of the dirigible Graf Zeppelin, which had been scheduled for the spring, has been cancelled. The announcement was made Dec. 23 at the Berlin offices of the Zeppelin company.

Tunnel May Connect Lisbon With Suburbs

By the Associated Press

Lisbon, Portugal

THE Minister of Commerce Dec. 22 ordered a board of experts to study the project for digging a tunnel under the Tagus River, thus joining Lisbon proper with the suburbs.

Lisbon, with an estimated population of 529,524 in 1925, is built on the north bank of the Tagus, Nine miles from the river's mouth. Below Lisbon the Tagus is a tidal estuary two miles wide in many places. On the south bank there are several towns.

Italy Restates Its Demand for Naval Parity

French Proposal Is Made for Security Pact in the Mediterranean

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—France has received a new memorandum from Italy on the naval question. Conciliatory in tone as it is, nevertheless the demand for paper parity between the fleets of the two countries is reaffirmed. Though leaving the door open for further negotiations and expressing the hope that an accord will be reached, the original position assumed by Italy is found little modified.

The memorandum repeats the thesis that Italy is ready to cut its navy to the lowest point acceptable to the strongest continental power. This implies that any figure set by France as a tonnage limit will meet Italian favor. French newspapers which reflect closely the opinion of the Quai d'Orsay, commenting on the Italian statement, say that there is nothing for the French to do but hold to its maximum requirement. This has been mentioned in the Chamber of Deputies as 804,000 tons. France cannot dictate to Italy what it must build but at the same time feels that it would require almost an insuperable effort for Italy to build up to this tonnage, and that therefore in practice the French fleet would remain superior to the Italian.

If Italy persists now or at London in saying that it must be granted, principally for reasons of prestige, the same tonnage as France, then Pertinax in the Echo de Paris warns the French delegates against accepting any figures under 804,000 tons. Otherwise it might work out in practice that French and Italian naval forces would become equal because Italy would then be in a position to build up to France.

Attention is drawn to the fourth point in the French memorandum transmitted to London, Washington and Tokyo regarding the possibility of a security pact. Albert Jullier in the Petit Parisien recalls how at Washington, a Pacific ocean naval accord was elaborated thus easing the situation and permitting a reconcilement of the figures. He is prompted by the tone of the Italian memorandum to suggest that a Mediterranean security pact might be worked out, to which other countries besides France and Italy might subscribe.

Hoover Holds Naval Parley Is Entity Within Itself, Unconnected With League

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The reiteration by the French Government of its previously expressed policy that it views the forthcoming naval conference as a phase of the general disarmament activities of the League of Nations serves to emphasize anew the two

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

BRITAIN INVESTIGATES LIQUOR CLUB SYSTEM

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Royal Commission on Licensing under Lord Amulree appointed by the Government last September to investigate the liquor question in Great Britain has adjourned to reassemble on Jan. 7.

One of the chief points brought out in the evidence so far taken is the need for the reform of the British system of liquor clubs which sell drink without the restrictions imposed on public houses.

Frederick B. Bingle, clerk of the licensing justices of Sheffield, for example, said that there were nearly 2000 of these clubs in Yorkshire alone. Anyone could join them and having once become a member could, by paying a small sum such as 1s. per quarter, acquire membership in a large number of other clubs, thereby placing liquor selling outside the control of the law. Anyone could promote them.

The manager might even be an ex-convict but the police could not interfere so long as the club was managed in accordance with certain provisions. The practical results of such laxity which the witness described was shown in the fact that for dates available, statistics report 65,000 convictions for drunkenness annually in England and Wales.

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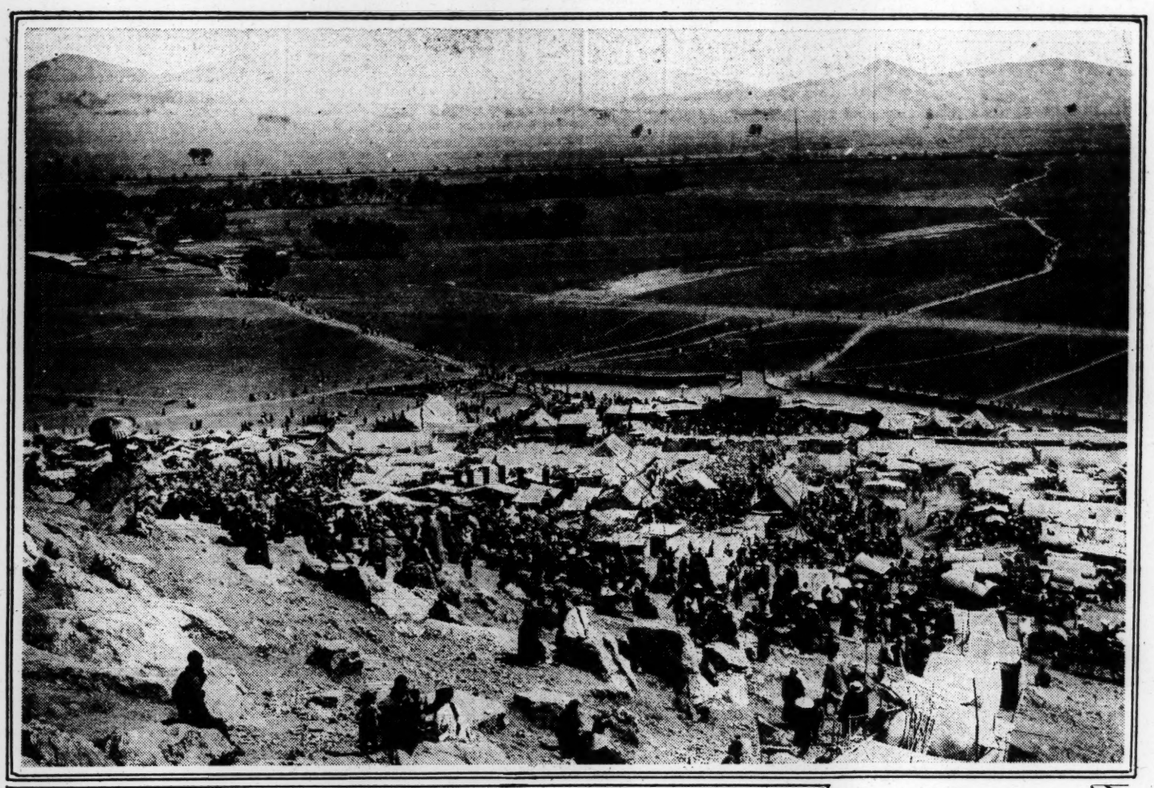
Manchuria's Vast Half-Empty Plains Return to Peace and Order



Map Shows Great Province of the Far West, With Railway Systems Around Which the Struggle Took Place. Above Is a Characteristic Manchurian Scene at a Gathering in Ta-shih-chao for the Annual Fair. The Town Is on the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the Wide-Ranging Country Is Typical of That to Be Found Around Manchuli, One of the Strategic Points of the Struggle. The Harbor Scene Below Is at Dairen, Japanese City on the Southernmost Tip of the Province, Terminal of the South Manchurian Railway.

CRISIS LOOMS AS JAPANESE DIET CONVENES

Early Fall of Cabinet Expected Owing to Premier's Lack of Majority

TOKYO (AP)—The fifty-seventh session of the Imperial Diet, Japan's national Parliament, convened Dec. 23. Although the Government has made no announcement on the subject, political observers believe that dissolution is certain, the only question being as to whether it will come before or after the New Year recess, Dec. 26 to Jan. 20.

Dissolution and a new election is expected, because the Minseito, the party supporting the ministry of Yuko Hamaguchi, is in the minority in the House, and must appeal to the country to get a majority. Despite a strong feeling in the party ranks that the sooner the test comes the better, Minseito leaders have advised the Premier to withhold dissolution until January, in order that the Premier, Foreign Minister and Finance Minister may make their annual statements of policy before the two houses and also to permit the opposition to make interpellations.

The session of Dec. 23 was the first time the Premier and his Ministers have faced the Legislature. But formal opening ceremonials, with the Emperor present, will not take place till Dec. 26. It is then that many political observers believe the ax of dissolution will fall. If not, the houses reconvene on Jan. 21 to hear the ministers' statements of policy.

Manchuria Holds Nations' Gaze as Point Where Empires Clash

Politico-Economic Causes of Long Dispute Over Railway in Far East Examined by Authority—China's Astuteness Found to Impede Confidence

By BURTON CRANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Smoldering fires in Manchuria, long known as the trouble spot of Asia, burst into flame on July 10, 11 and 12, when Chinese soldiers seized the offices of the Chinese Eastern Railway, arrested nearly 300 Russian officials and took steps to evict all Red Russians from Chinese territory. The following days saw the deportation of the railway's Russian officers, the disbandment of all trade unions along the line and the issuance of bales of propaganda declaring that the move had been inspired by a desire on the part of the Chinese to regain their legal rights.

Moscow countered with an ultimatum which expired July 18. This document demanded the return of the status quo and declared that the Soviet Union would not consider negotiations until China had agreed to this and all other points. Russian troops were moved into positions along the frontier, with concentrations near Pogranichinaya (on the eastern end of the Chinese Eastern Railway), Manchuli (on the western end) and Aigun (to the north). Perhaps 270,000 Chinese soldiers were mobilized for presumably defensive action.

From July 17, when Chiang Kai-shek, President of China, sent a preliminary reply to the Russian ultimatum, until November 22, when the Soviet Union launched a general offensive from both eastern and western ends of the railway line, the situation remained at a practical standstill. China wanted to talk. Russia

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Byrd Gets Rank of Rear Admiral; Radio Tells Him

WASHINGTON (AP)—Richard E. Byrd became a Rear Admiral Dec. 21 and word of President Hoover's signing the congressional act raising his rank went out by radio to the explorer's headquarters in the Antarctic.

Senator Swanson of Virginia, who sponsored the bill that went to the White House after the House passed it, said that "Byrd's title dates from today, instead of from the date of his flight over the south pole, because I wanted it to reward the whole of his great undertaking—the entire expedition, and not merely the cruise over the pole."

The sheet of parchment carrying the commission will be waiting for the new admiral when he returns—unless arrangements are made to deliver it to him. In the latter case, the engraved document would have to be sent to New Zealand and sent along to Byrd on the ship that fetches him and his party from Little America.

DR. HERTZ TO GET REICH FINANCE POST

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Dr. Rudolf Hilferding's resignation as Finance Minister has been accepted. Dr. Paul Hertz, Social Democrat, is considered as good as nominated to succeed Dr. Hilferding.

Dr. Hertz has hitherto been secretary of the Social Democrat Reichstag Party. He is an expert at figures and has a thorough knowledge of the budget and wage questions.

Wafd Victory in Egyptian Elections Clears Way to British Draft Treaty

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Egyptian election is going "according to plan" and with a total so far of 152 seats won out of 160. A sweeping Wafd victory is certain.

Partly owing to the fact that Liberals everywhere abstained from voting, the polling passed off more quietly than in any of the three previous elections since Egypt was declared independent in 1922.

The way is now clear to pursue the question of the draft treaty negotiated between Egypt's former Premier, Mohammed Pasha Mahmoud, and Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, this past summer.

The Daily Telegraph declares in this connection that Mr. Henderson's condition that proposals should be submitted freely to an elected Egyptian parliament has not been fulfilled since the treaty was not made an issue in the election which fought "on no issue at all."

The Times takes a similar line and says that not only has there been no clear indication of the Wafd's attitude to the treaty, but when the new Egyptian ministry which must now be formed has expressed its view "even then the real opinion of Egyptian electors will remain a matter of speculation."

The Manchester Guardian thinks the Wafd "clearly cannot accept the treaty unless they can make it appear to be their own workmanship." Such an attitude, however, it holds, would seem to necessitate further concessions on Britain's part although Mr. Henderson has declared the draft proposals represent the Labor Cabinet's last word.

SINO-RUSSIAN ACCORD ENDS LONG DISPUTE

Protocol Restores Status Quo in Manchuria—Parley in Moscow on Jan. 25

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (AP)—The Foreign Commissariat announces that Mr. Simanovsky and Tsai Yun-shen, plenipotentiaries of the Soviet Union and Mukden Governments, had signed a protocol at Khabarovsk, Siberia, restoring the status quo ante on the Chinese Eastern Railway and immediately restoring the Soviet consulates and commercial organizations in Manchuria and the Chinese consulates and commercial organizations in the Soviet Far East.

It was stated that peace would follow on the frontiers, to be followed by withdrawal of the troops of both sides. All persons arrested in connection with the six months' dispute over the railway are to be released and the Chinese have promised to disarm White Guard Russians and deport organizers of these foes of the Communist régime.

The announcement said, "Full restoration of diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and China are left open until a Russian-Chinese conference to be held in Moscow on Jan. 25, at which all outstanding questions will be settled."

The text of the protocol, as issued by the Moscow Government, follows:

"The preliminary conditions of the Soviet Government are understood by both parties as the restoration of the situation existing prior to the conflict and based upon the Mukden and Peking agreements (of 1924). All outstanding questions which arose during the joint Soviet-Chinese

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I. C. C. READY TO HEAR OPPOSITION TO ITS 19-TRUNK-LINE PLAN

Plans Public Hearings Early in 1930 to Give Protestants Chance to Pick Flaws—No Specific Date Set

EXPECTED TO INDICATE EXTENT OF NEW LEGISLATION NECESSARY

Railway Executives Meet Next Month to Plan Course of Action—Criticism Grows in Both Transport and Political Circles—Some Favorable

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Having formally made public a proposed nation-wide railroad consolidation plan, the Interstate Commerce Commission has taken under consideration steps for the convening of public hearings to consider protests against the suggested unifications.

No date has been set for these proceedings, but it was indicated by the commission that they would be initiated early in 1930. These hearings, it is stated, will furnish both the commission and Congress definite information as to the carriers' views on the proposed consolidation and throw light on the extent and degree of legislation that may be necessary if unification is to be put through.

Under the present law, the railroads do not have to unite; the consolidation process is entirely voluntary, but if the roads do get together they have to do so along the lines laid down by the commission.

With the commission preparing to convene public hearings on the issue, railroad executives are also taking steps to organize to consider the problem. A meeting early in January of the American Railway Executives' Association has been slated, at which the railroad chiefs will undertake to formulate a course of action. It was stated on their behalf that they are most eager to co-operate with the Government and that if the matter is left to the railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission, this can be done.

It is believed extremely unlikely, however, that Congress will permit any such "hands-off" plan going through. Railroad consolidation legislation has been pending in both houses and particularly the Senate, for several years with pressure for its consideration becoming increasingly insistent. At the beginning of the present sessions, when James Couzens, (R.), Senator from Michigan, was made chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission he announced that he would make every effort to have reported to the chamber a bill dealing with the subject.

Expected to Aid Consolidations

Both Republican and Democratic leaders maintain that additional legislation is essential before adequate railroad consolidation becomes possible. Western and insurgent senators assert that for the commission and the carriers to settle the matter between them would be to leave wholly "unprotected" the public's interest in such matters as valuation.

The widespread critical response that has greeted the commission's plan was not unexpected. It was taken for granted that the promulgation of such a program would be challenged. It was considered inevitable that certain interests would feel discriminated against in any arrangement.

In publishing its proposed reorganization of the carriers of the country the commission did so, it is agreed, with the purpose of furthering this endeavor. It means that an official project is now formally before the carriers, the Government, including Congress and the Administration, and the country at large. From now on accelerated progress in this task can be expected, authorities here believe.

Sees Need of More Legislation

Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, admitted to be the leading authority on public utilities in the Senate, and who is a member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, declared that the consolidation made additional railroad legislation more than ever necessary, as without it, unification might be permitted on the valuation basis that the United States Supreme Court sanctioned in the O'Fallon case, in which case, he held, the capital of the properties would be tremendously increased, with corresponding increasing of rates, in which event "the public would get no benefit whatever out of consolidation."

Recently Mr. Howell introduced in the Senate a resolution declaring that railroad valuations should be determined by the rules and methods used by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the O'Fallon case. The commission in that case fixed a value on the railroad property largely on the basis of actual investment, though it took other elements into consideration. The Supreme Court, in its majority opinion, held the commission had not given sufficient consideration to the cost of reproduction.

If the Howell resolution were to be put through, the position taken by the commission in the O'Fallon case would become the law and the plan of making reproduction cost the basis of valuation would be blocked.

Adds to Its Importance

"The question of valuation of the railroads under any circumstances is highly important," Mr. Howell said. "But its importance is much increased by the announcement of the consolidation plan. Under the O'Fallon decision of the Supreme Court the valuation of the railroads would be increased from its present figure, about $21,000,000,000 to about $30,000,000,000. This would represent an increase of about 43 per cent. If that amount is added to the valuation of the roads it is obvious

Reich Defeats Bill to Reject Young Plan

Nationalist Vote Was Only One-Fourth of That Required

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Plebiscite for the Hugenberg bill against the Young plan passed over without disturbance, most of the people being too busy with their Christmas shopping to trouble to vote against a losing cause. As was anticipated the result was a fiasco, only 6,000,000 votes being registered throughout the country instead of the requisite 21,000,000. The proceedings cost the Reich nearly 3,000,000 marks.

BERLIN (AP)—The Nationalist bill "against the enslavement of the German people," which would have rejected the Young plan of reparations payments, failed to obtain more than one-fourth of the required vote to give it effect.

Since the German electorate numbers 41,520,000 only about 13.5 per cent voted in support of the bill, instead of the 21,000,000 necessary to pass it. The number in support was slightly greater than that which had supported the demand for the referendum last October. The increases were largely in the Berlin, Magdeburg, Breslau, Leipzig and Dresden districts.

The Reichstag last month by an overwhelming majority had defeated a similar bill. Following that defeat the Nationalist Party split into factions and several of its leading representatives in the Government withdrew from the party.

The provisions of the bill were:

1. The German Government shall notify all foreign powers immediately and solemnly that the enforced acknowledgement of war guilt in the Treaty of Versailles is contrary to historical truth, is based on false premises, and is not binding in international law.

2. The German Government shall use all endeavors to secure the annulment of the war guilt acknowledgment contained in Article 231 and Articles 429 and 430 of the treaty of Versailles. It shall also undertake to secure the immediate and unconditional evacuation of the occupied German territories, without any remaining control commissions independently of the acceptance or rejection of the Hague convention.

3. No further financial burdens or obligations based on the war guilt acknowledgment shall be assumed, inclusive of those arising from the recommendations of the Paris reparations experts.

4. The Chancellor and ministers or representatives of the Reich who lend their signatures to agreements contrary to the provisions of Section 3 shall render themselves liable to prosecution for high treason.

5. This law enters into force at the moment of its proclamation.

Lisbon Uses Oil Lamps and Candles as Protest on Jump in Electric Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—Dissatisfied with the constantly increasing cost of living, Lisbon awoke one morning to find that yet another increase was put upon electric lighting rates. There arose immediately a chorus of protest from the business community and the householders.

The clamor was accompanied by threats from the retail trade. Posters were displayed from shop windows with the words: "Rather than pay higher rates we will use oil lamps." A number of shops went further. Their only illumination was a number of oil lamps, while the interiors were dimly lit with a profusion of tallow candles.

The whole town has shown its sympathy with retailers, and used light sparingly. The movement which has generalized, has had the effect of changing the habits of a population which used to go to bed very late and now, in many cases, retires directly after dinner. The whole country is resounding to the slogan, "Go to bed early and save your electric light bill."

Appeals and petitions from the business community and the general public were received with indifference by the company, who only made a half-hearted attempt to extenuate matters, which was rejected by the public as it failed entirely to benefit the small retailer or householder in its effects.

So now more drastic measures for economizing light have been devised on an increasing scale. In the first place, the Shopkeepers' Association decided to close down their shops at 6 p. m. instead of 7.

Most of the music-halls and theaters have shorn their fronts of their glittering display, some contenting themselves with the flicker of a sinble electric bulb hanging from a plain wire.

It is thought that the quickest solution will be an approaching intervention of the City Municipal Board to smooth matters out between the lighting company and the population of Lisbon.

what would be the effect on railroad rates. It simply means that the rates will be kept continuously up to the point of 'all that the traffic can bear.'"

Other Western and Mid-Western Senators expressed considerable dissent against the commission's plan. Burton K. Wheeler, (D.), Senator from Montana and Key Pittman, (D.), Senator from Nevada, asserted that certain major features of the program practically disregarded the interests of their section of the country.

"One of the recommendations the Interstate Commerce Commission has made is for a consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads of the Northwest," said Mr. Wheeler. "These two lines, it must be borne in mind, are competing railroads and in my judgment it would be a great calamity to many parts of the Northwest if such consolidation should be permitted. So far as I am concerned, I shall oppose any consolidation which attempts to permit those two great competing systems to combine.

"Such a consolidation would mean in my home state undoubtedly the loss of employment to a great many individuals; it would undoubtedly mean, in a very short time, that various communities would be without any adequate transportation facilities and in general it would be very disastrous.

"As I view the railroad situation, instead of taking two competing lines like the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern and permitting them to consolidate into one system, what the Interstate Commerce Commission ought to do is, if possible, permit consolidation with the Great Northern of some other systems going from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast."

"The consolidations proposed are of great systems in the East and a few systems whose consolidation will have a local effect immediately west of Chicago and St. Louis," said Mr. Pittman. "But they will not have any effect whatever in the reduction of freight rates on farm products, minerals and logs in the western section of the country.

"I do not know now whether the Interstate Commerce Commission has authority to bring about the consolidations they propose without further legislation or not. They seem to think they have, but I wish to say that if they have not such authority, although the proposed consolidations may be of benefit, I would certainly oppose in every possible way a consolidation of that extent for the purpose of compelling the Interstate Commerce Commission to do what they must know is their duty toward the western part of this country."

Delaware & Hudson Head Calls Plan Paternalistic

NEW YORK (AP)—Leonor F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company, denounced the proposal of the I. C. C. to unify all terminal lines in its railroad consolidation plan.

"The proposal to make terminals common property would be more proper to a paternalistic than an individualistic government," he said. "In a period of 80 years the Pennsylvania has built up a terminal system around Philadelphia of great magnitude. I don't understand how any road that has built itself a dominant terminal position can be made to relinquish it."

The commission's proposal to establish a fifth eastern trunk line through the Wabash and Lehigh Valley systems clashes with Mr. Loree's plan to form such a trunk line by building a new railroad through the Pennsylvania mountains to Chicago.

His plan, now before the commission for approval, also would merge 17 eastern roads into a belt line. The commission's fifth trunk plan, which would leave no place for his proposed system, does not run counter to his own, Mr. Loree said.

"The proposal to link the Delaware & Hudson with the Boston & Maine seems logical," he said. "Sixty-five per cent of the traffic sent west of the Hudson by the B. & M. is exchanged with us. The fact that the commission has labeled such a combination a Boston & Maine group does not mean that the D. & H. would be submerged in that railroad."

Executives of the New York Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, the Erie and other Van Sweringen group lines stated they had no comment to make at present on the plan.

New Jersey Men Join Later-Labor-Day Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Participation of the New Jersey State Hotel Association in a nation-wide movement to change Labor Day to the second or third Monday of September was agreed upon at the monthly meeting of the officers and committee chairmen of the state organization here. The purpose, it was said, is to extend the summer resort hotel season at least two weeks.

No further action will be taken by the national body, it was said, until complete returns have been obtained from a questionnaire recently mailed to hotel owners. In event they favor the movement, aid of the United States Chamber of Comemrce and the American Federation of Labor is to be sought to obtain the necessary legislation to change the date of the holiday.

Action also was taken to request an appropriation of $100,000 from the State Legislature at the January meeting to be spent in a national advertising campaign featuring New Jersey resort centers.

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RAIL AUTHORITY SAYS I. C. C. PLAN AT LOOSE ENDS

'Economic Philandering' Says W. Z. Ripley of Harvard—Shows Weak Points

Asserting that the cardinal idea of consolidation, which should be to confine each system to a different rate territory, seems to have been "substantially disregarded," Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard, an acknowledged authority on railroad affairs, criticizes the railroad consolidation plan of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Economic philandering," rather than statesmanship, characterizes the commission's handling of railroad consolidation, Professor Ripley said. "The plan, to me, is decidedly startling because it does not seem to be worked out either on a basis of operating efficiency or financial equality in strength. The ideal was that a condition should be brought about under which there should be as far as possible even-handed competition at as many points as possible.

"This principle," continues Professor Ripley, "does not seem to have been embodied in the plan. It is inconceivable, for instance, that the Wabash, which is a strong line anyway, could be built into anything like an even-handed competitor with the powerful Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio and Van Sweringen systems.

Another Unwise Step

"Another principle of the plan seems to me radically unwise. Some of these new 'paper-made 'systems, like this one, sprawl over trunk line territory, western territory out of Kansas City and southern territory down to southern Florida.

"Thus its fate is involved with the rate schedules in three entirely distinct territories—Trunk line, Western and Southwestern. . . . I believe that a cardinal principle should be to confine each system to a definite rate territory even if it takes time to bring it about.

"This principle, however, seems to be substantially disregarded in the plan. New England roads are projected into trunk line territory. The Illinois Central is extended far to the north and into the southwest. The Burlington reaches from Canada to Mexico. The Mobile & Ohio way down by the Gulf is tied in with the Chicago Northwestern.

"There are many admirable features of the plan—notably the proposal for open terminals—terminals, that is to say, not tied up to individual systems but existing for the use of all.

"The commission would seem to have been embarrassed by decisions already rendered which in practice, though not in actual text, have tied hands for the future. Thus the Union Pacific was thwarted in its desire to get the Central Pacific, which gives it a line from Salt Lake City into San Francisco. This one denial in its ramifications stands in the way of any statesmanlike plan for even-handed competition between systems, each of which operates straight through from Chicago to the coast.

"In short, undiplomatic as it seems to say so, I cannot avoid the conclusion that the commission for almost a decade under the Act of 1920 with reference to consolidation has been characterized rather by economic philandering than by statesmanship."

"Now for New England.

Fails to Help New England

"This commission plan creates two New England systems, which are substantially the Boston & Maine north of Boston and New Haven south of it. A moment's comparison, both of financial resources of these two properties or mileage and layout on the map with corresponding characteristics of the great trunk lines will establish beyond question that there can be no equality of dealing between the two.

"So gigantic have the great trunk line systems become, and particularly as built up under this plan, that a system covering only half of New England is handicapped in every controversy over facilities such as car supply or such matters as division of through rates or greater speeding up in transit.

"The true equality of opportunity contemplated by law will never be brought about until all the resources of New England for transportation are joined in one system.

"There is one point open to controversy about New England consolidation. Should it be all inclusive, or should the Boston & Albany continue to represent the New York Central, the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk also reaching the seaboard at Providence (some time) and at Portland?

"It is my belief that the service would be better if there were indeed active competition at these vital points, especially in foreign trade in competition with our other American seaport. Some official railroad operation (Professor Ripley said he referred to the New Haven) seems to aspire to everything in sight, including all these lines.

"I see no operating advantages, and it certainly runs contrary to the great body of New England opinion as one senses it. I had hoped the commission would see the light in regard to New England's needs. That they have failed to do so seems regrettable."

Survey Lists Causes of Unemployment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Results of special unemployment study in Buffalo, just made public by Miss Frances Perkins, State Industrial Commissioner, show that of 15,164 persons, only 9.9 per cent were unemployed, 6.5 per cent had part time work and 12,674, or 83.6 per cent had full time employment.

The survey was carried on through co-operation of the State Department of Labor, State Teachers College of Buffalo, University of Buffalo, Canisius College and the Buffalo Foundation. Fred C. Croxton and Frederick E. Croxton directed the study and prepared the report. Information was obtained through a house-to-house canvass.

Analysis showed that 59 per 1000 were idle because of slack work; 23 per 1000 were unemployed because of temporary incapacitation; 20 per 1000 were unemployed because of old age or retirement, and seven per 1000 were unemployed for miscellaneous or not reported reasons. Unemployment had continued for 10 weeks or longer for one-half the enumerated males.

Agriculture Trails Industry in Pay Roll

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Although agriculture is one of the most important industries on the basis of total value of its products, it is relatively unimportant when considered with the other industries contributing to the national pay roll, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research, which has in preparation a 500-page report on "The National Income and Its Purchasing Power."

Manufacturing and the unclassified industries, the bureau found, are the leading dispensers of wages and salaries, each paying out approximately twice the amount disbursed in this form by any other industry. Following next in importance as a source of income are the mercantile and transportation industries and government, each now distributing more than $5,000,000,000 in wages each year. Since 1919, although the volume of wages paid by the construction and mercantile industries practically doubled, and noticeable increases in wages occurred in almost every other industry, the wages paid agricultural workers decreased from $1,491,000,000 to $1,279,000,000.

FASCIST LEAGUE VOTES TO CLOSE AMERICAN UNIT

Spokesman Declares Goals Already Won—Denies 'Mussolini Empire'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Fascist League of North America, which has been strongly criticized as "an Italian invisible empire within the United States," and as an organization "teaching a sentiment opposed to democracy," has just announced plans of disbandment, effective Dec. 31. The announcement was made by Count Ignazio di Revel, president of the league, at its headquarters here where representatives of 87 of the 93 chapters in the league had just voted unanimously for dissolution.

Beneath portraits of Victor Emmanuel III, Benito Mussolini and Calvin Coolidge, who was President of the United States at the time the league was organized in 1925, Count di Revel read his "last farewell" to the 12,000 members of the American Black Shirts.

"Long live Italy," he declared at the end of his address, "Long live Fascism, long live Mussolini, long live America."

Declaring that the "currents of sympathy and admiration for the head of the Italian Government, for Fascism and for Italy have revealed themselves every day greater and more vigorous in this country," Count di Revel said that the delegates recognized that their struggle to gain American sympathy for the accomplishments of Fascist Italy had been won and that there was no longer any necessity for continuing the activities of the league. He gave no formal cognizance to critical forces which might have influenced the action.

Count di Revel told newspaper men following the meeting that many of the criticisms of the league were not based on fact and declared that the league was not opposed to the democracy of the United States. He refuted the statements by Dr. Charles Fama, anti-Fascist leader in New York, that orders for the dissolution had come "from Mussolini to the Italian Ambassador in Washington, who brought about the present action."

Neither was the action due, he declared, to a State Department inquiry or the demands by J. Thomas Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama, and others for a Congressional inquiry. There were Fascist leagues in every country except Jugoslavia, he said, and the disbandment of the American group did not mean that there would be similar action elsewhere.

In reply to the charge that the league was "Mussolini's empire in America," Count di Revel read the oath of membership in the league, which, after binding the members "to serve with loyalty and discipline the Fascist idea of society," then binds him "to love, obey and exalt the United States of America and to teach obedience to and respect for its Constitution and laws."

Smuts' Visit to Mark League's Tenth Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The itinerary of Gen. Jan C. Smuts, former Premier of the Union of South Africa, who is to represent the League of Nations in the United States and Canada during the League's tenth anniversary celebration next month, is announced by the American committee for the celebration.

General Smuts is to arrive in New York on Dec. 30. He will leave for Ottawa the night of Dec. 31, and is expected to spend Jan. 1, 2 and 3 in that and other Canadian cities.

On Jan. 4 and 5, he will be in New York and on Jan. 6 he will visit Harvard University and speak at Symphony Hall, Boston. On the evening of the following day he will speak at Yale University, returning to New York on Jan. 8, where he will remain until Jan. 11, when he goes to Cincinnati for an address on Jan. 12 at Emery Auditorium. The same evening he will go to Washington, where on the next day he will be received officially by government officials. On Jan. 13, he will have luncheon in Washington with the Minister from South Africa and will speak at a conference on "The Cause and Cure of War."

The following day General Smuts will devote to discussions on Negro education at Howard University. In the evening of the same day he will be entertained at a dinner at the British Embassy by Sir Esmé Howard, the Ambassador. On Jan. 16, General Smuts will be in Baltimore and in Philadelphia. In the latter city he will speak at the Metropolitan Opera House under the auspices of the Philadelphia Forum. He will return to New York on Jan. 17 and sail on Jan. 18 for home.

PUBLISHERS OFFER PRIZES FOR NOVELS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN — Three of the largest publishing companies of Scandinavia, Glydendal (Copenhagen), Albert Bonnier (Stockholm), and Glydendal (Oslo), have issued an invitation to writers of Denmark, Sweden and Norway to compete for best novel prizes amounting to 77,500 crowns.

This amount will be divided among the prize winners with 25,000 crowns as an extra prize for the best manuscript. The novel must be written for the general public, and must be not less than 250 printed pages in length. Competitors must send in their names under a separate cover, so that no partiality may be shown to a popular writer by the committees chosen to judge the manuscript from each country.

SPAIN SEEKS MONOPOLY ON AUTOMOBILES

Americans and Europeans Invited by Dictator to Form Company

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The complaint made by Gen. Primo de Rivera that Spain is handing over to America no less than 50,000,000 pesetas yearly for automobile imports has led to a premonition that still another Government monopoly is impending.

The country which would be the hardest hit would be the United States, in the case of Government action being taken. No less than 65 per cent of the motor cars and 80 per cent of the trucks imported last year were of American manufacture.

Despite the difficulties caused by the depreciation of the peseta the demand for American automobiles has been excellent throughout the present year. For the first nine months of 1929, imports into Spain and the Canary Islands amounted to 26,400 motor cars and trucks, as compared with a total of slightly less than 30,000 units for the entire year of 1928.

It is a considerable time since the Dictator first conceived the idea of developing the Spanish automobile industry in order to combat the America invasion. Various American and European manufacturers have been approached in the matter and asked to form a Spanish company for the manufacture of automobiles. So far, it is not believed that the negotiations have been successful, as the terms of the Government are too onerous. Such a high percentage of Spanish material would have to be used in the production that manufacturers consider that costs would be too high. On the other hand, such a company would enjoy the protection of the Government and it would have many advantages over foreign competitors.

It is not clear whether in the event of the Government being successful in its efforts to found a national industry the present tariffs might not be increased in order to protect it. In view of the fact that Gen. Primo de Rivera recently spoke of producing only 15,000 units in Spain, or about half of the annual demand, it does not appear, however, that there is the probability of an increase in tariffs at present. These are now based on weight and range from 75 centimes per kilogramme on cars weighing 800 kilogrammes, or less, to 2 pesetas per kilogramme on automobiles weighing 2400 kilogrammes or over.

CITIES DISTRIBUTE SCOTS' FLEET FUND

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—William Adamson, Secretary of State for Scotland in Edinburgh conferred on Dec. 23 with the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee regarding an appropriate method of administering the Scottish fishing fleet disaster fund, which now exceeds £22,595.

Contributions to aid the families of fishermen who lost ships, nets and other equipment in the recent storms are still being received by the City Chamberlain of Edinburgh as well as by the mayors of 12 other Scottish towns.

British Try to Send Potatoes Abroad

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Old embargoes against British potatoes are still existing in Canada and the United States and with a national crop worth between £15,000,000 and £16,000,000 awaiting buyers, Lancashire farmers in conference at Ormskirk discussed marketing schemes and the prospect of disposing of their tubers in India and Greece.

Richard Cropper, chairman of the Ormskirk branch of the National Farmers Union recalling the troubles in the '80's and '90's declared that times were worse now with expenses out of all proportion to the value of the produce and that farmers were drifting into insolvency.

James Blindell, Liberal member for the Holland division of Lincolnshire and convener of the recent Spalding conference, reported that strong efforts to prevent the importation of foreign potatoes into the British Isles would be made during April and May.

Potato growers all over the country, aroused by the crisis of the industry are now planning conferences similar to that at Spalding and Ormskirk. Three are also to be held in Scotland.

Russia Condemns 'British Discourtesy'

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—In connection with the restoration of Anglo-Soviet relations, Izvestia says it corresponds to the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union, but complains that the recent campaign in the British press and Parliament against the resumption of relations and against the Soviet Union have met an insufficiently vigorous response from Government spokesmen.

Izvestia says in this connection: "Recently the anti-Soviet campaign of England has assumed the form of open discourteous interference with the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. Examples of such interference are outrageous anti-Soviet attacks and appeals for public demonstrations against the policy of the Soviet Government in relation to churches and religious sects."

The Ukraine Government has decided to close the famous Kieff monastery called Pecherskaia Lavra and 43 churches in various cities of the Ukraine.

HAITIAN PRESIDENT 'DOES NOT CHOOSE'

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—Presidneent Borno issued an official declaration to the Council of State Dec. 23 that he positively will not be a candidate for re-election next April, and that he is not supporting any candidate.

The statement also said he would not propose a successor to the presidential vacancy but is leaving the question entirely in the hands of the council.

General Election in Great Britain Is Prophesied by Labor's Organ

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—For the first time since 1888 the House of Commons will sit on Christmas Eve instead of adjourning as is usually done three or four days before this holiday.

This is due to pressure from the Conservatives to discuss the topics crowded out by the Labor Government's desire to get on with the coal mines bill and state insurance legislation. These topics refer chiefly to Egypt, where the Opposition holds that Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, has gone too fast in introducing home rule, and finance, where the charge is made that Labor is putting undue burdens upon industry. The House of Commons will reassemble on Jan. 21.

John Beard, President of the Trades Union Congress, referring to the situation created by the Liberals' opposition to the government coal mines bill said recently: "There will, I believe, be another trial of strength soon."

Joe Waugh, chairman of Scottish Council in the Labor Party said: "If the Liberals continue to ally themselves with the Tories, as seems likely, it will be necessary for the Government to take action and strengthen its position."

The Daily Herald, the official Labor organ, also sounds a note of warning that a general election may come sooner than anticipated. James L. Garvin in the Observer says: "Not only is it almost certain that another general election will take place before next winter. Contrary to every thoughtful wish we ourselves have entertained and urged on the Government, it is quite probable that a general election will occur before next Easter."

The ministers are reticent. Most Liberals and Conservatives are inclined to take the Labor threats of a general election chiefly as tactics to reduce amendments that may otherwise have to be agreed in the coal mines bill.

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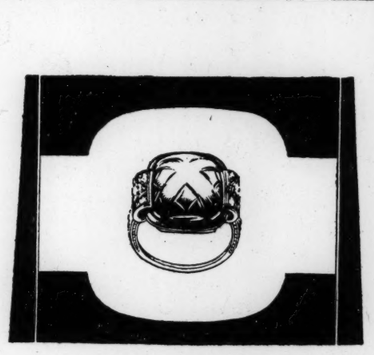

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CHAIN BANKING IS TREND, SAYS RESERVE BOARD

Finance Follows Industry in Merging of Resources, Report Shows

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A comprehensive study of branch and chain banking in the United States by the Federal Reserve Board discloses, according to a report in its official publication, developments in recent months showing a strong tendency toward larger systems or chains rather than increases in the number of banks or companies engaged in this form of banking.

Banking, the board's survey would indicate, is following industrial corporations in the massing of capital and resources for the obtaining of greater economies and strength in operation.

The results of the board's survey are made known in the December issue of its official organ, The Bulletin, which takes on added significance because of the fact that John W. Pole, comptroller of the currency, had proposed to Congress previously to its publication that "the time appears to be ripe" for extension of national bank branches into the trade areas of the parent banks. It also must be considered in its relation to the annual report of Secretary Mellon, who urged Congress not to be hasty about legislation on the branch banking question. More than had been expected, the survey of the Reserve Board goes to show it is not going to take any part in the controversy but is anxious to see the branch banking question disposed of for the good of the Federal Reserve system.

Steady Growth Shown

The board found that 818 banks were operating branches on June 30, last, and that they were maintaining a total of 3440 branches, while a year earlier there were 835 banks operating 3230 branches. This ratio of growth was shown to apply also to the period since December, 1926, when 796 banks were operating 2781 branches. In other words, according to the figures gathered by the board, the proportion of banks operating branches as of last June 30 was 3.3 per cent, compared with 2.5 per cent five years before, while the number of branch offices serving the public increased from 7 per cent in 1924 to 12 per cent last June.

These changes apparently came about through mergers and consolidations and are regarded, therefore, as somewhat accurately representing the trend in the banking business toward centralized control, especially in the states where branch banking is allowed.

Within the branch banking area, that is, within states where branch banking is permitted either freely or in modified form, the more important developments of the last year were found by the board to have been restricted to a few states—one-fourth of the branch offices reported in operation on June 30 being reported for banks in the State of California, and more than one-half of such offices from three states—California, New York and Michigan. For a majority of the states of the branch-banking area, there were during the year only inconsiderable changes, either of increase or decrease in the number of banks operating branches or of branches in operation.

Restricted to Cities

The number of banks operating branches remained unchanged or decreased in 12 of the 19 states which permit banks to establish branches, and increased slightly in seven of the states. In California, the number of banks operating branches fell off from 63 to 54, although the number of branches in operation increased by 35—an increase exceeded only by New York's increase of 75. More than one-half of the total increase in number of branches during the year was in these two states—New York and California.

Within the states of the branch-banking area, in which the practice of branch banking has been relatively more extensive, this practice has been largely, in some cases, entirely, restricted to urban areas.

Concerning chain systems, the board was unable to obtain definite figures because of the difficulty in ascertaining who were the owners of some of the banks. It satisfied itself, however, that the restrictions laid down by many states, including absolute prohibition, against branch banking had resulted in establishment of chain systems of importance in most of the states. Unable to expand as a branch system, massed capital simply resorted to the usual procedure of gaining stock control of banks already established.

In connection with its study of the chain banking developments, the board said that it was able to ascertain the existence of 230 chains, embracing something like 1550. Of these, some 600 were in the national banking system, with the others operating under state charters. These were definitely linked up by centralized control and management, but attention was called to the situation as regards many other banks in which holding companies or other banks have acquired stock and are represented in the bank administration, and it is as to these that the board was unable to develop a proper classification.

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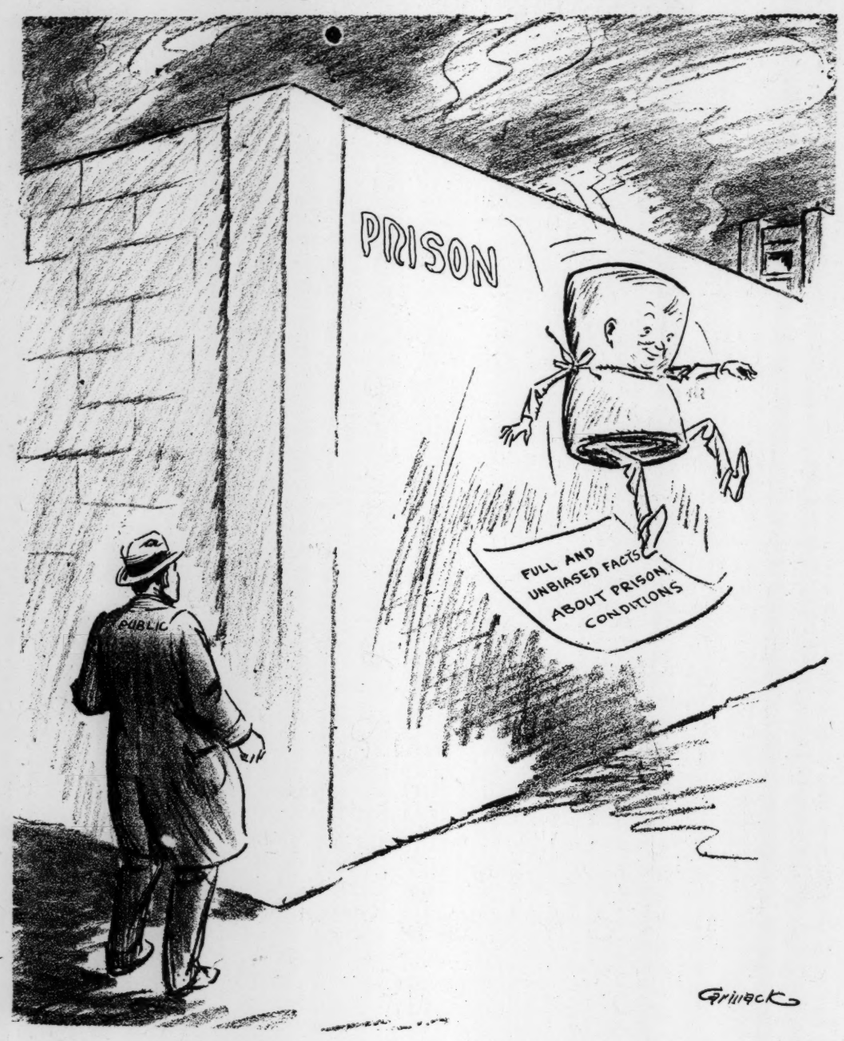

PARIS-INDO-CHINA PLANE FORCED DOWN

PARIS (AP)—The airplane in which the French aviators Le Brix and Rossi were atempting a flight from Paris to Indo-China has been wrecked near Moulmein, Burma, according to a message sent by Le Brix, both aviators are reported safe.

The telegram indicated that the airmen had to jump with parachutes during the night over the mountains on account of bad weather, both the plane and the mail it carried being destroyed. The aviators were on their way to Saigon, capital of French Cochin-China.

KELLOGG TO HEAD GRAIN GROUP

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Grain Corporation has informed the Farm Board that William Kellogg of Minneapolis, well-known grain man, has been selected as manager of the corporation and will assume duties on Jan. 1.

HOOVER DEFENSE ON SUGAR LOBBY VOICED BY WOOD

Garner, However, Insists on Official Statement on Inquiry Testimony

WASHINGTON (AP)—Linking President Hoover's name with Cuban sugar interests in testimony regarding the tariff lobby brought on a wordy battle between the National Republican Congressional Committee and the publicity bureau of the Democratic National Committee.

William R. Wood, Representative from Indiana, as chairman of the former, stanchly defended the Chief Executive, while John N. Garner of Texas, Democratic leader of the House, took the view that a statement from Mr. Hoover was necessary and for the second time issued a statement calling for such a pronouncement.

The controversy grew out of the testimony of H. C. Lakin, president of the Cuba company, before the Senate lobby investigating committee. He said he had employed Edwin P. Shattuck, a New York attorney, to assist him in the campaign against a high sugar duty because Mr. Shattuck was a friend of President Hoover.

Other testimony was to the effect that Mr. Hoover directed his secretary, Walter H. Newton, to bring about a contact between the Cuban interests and the House Ways and Means Committee, then drafting the tariff bill.

Mr. Wood said that even supposing it were true that Mr. Hoover had discussed the sugar tariff with men opposing an increased duty, he could see nothing reprehensible in that fact. He went on to say that for the President to give audience "to men of personal repute who are also representatives of industry or commerce, does not constitute a plot, nor is a conversation between the two a connivance."

Mr. Garner asserted that many of the statements made before the Lobby Committee have not been denied and furnish the inference "that they indicate a conspiracy" "to inform the President of Cuba" "that the sugar lobbyists had the direct influence of the President of the United States at their command and that he was actively putting the machinery of the White House at their disposal."

Refugee's Spade Strikes Vast Hoard of Roman Treasure in Bulgarian Home

Nearly Half Ton of Coins Found in Two Great Earthenware Jars by Macedonian Peasant—Believed to Be Public Funds Hidden During Gothic Invasion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—A large quantity of old Roman coins has just been discovered in the Bulgarian village of Reka Devna in the neighborhood of Varna, Bulgaria's chief Black Sea port, by a Macedonian refugee, Paul Todoroff.

Todoroff and a companion were digging a deep ditch in one corner of their yard when at the depth of six feet their spades struck a hard object, which they at first thought was a stone. On removing the earth from around it they uncovered a still larger object and after further hasty digging they found two enormous earthen jars before them.

They supposed these vessels, so carefully buried, were full of treasure, since in the Balkan Peninsula many a man in flight before an approaching army has buried his money, hoping in better days to return and find it. Rare is the fireside in Bulgaria or shepherds fire in the mountains about which thrilling stories of buried treasures have not been told and almost every imaginative boy in the Balkans hopes some day to uncover hidden wealth. In fact, there are men who spend their lives running down clues they have gathered of buried money.

Todoroff and his companion broke open the jars and sure enough found them filled with money, but not as they had hoped, with Turkish gold. However, some of the pieces were still shiny and appeared to be of silver. In all there were not far from half a ton of coins. The villagers helped themselves and the whole collection might have been scattered had not the mayor notified the county governor by telephone, who rushed to the place in his automobile and managed to recover about two-thirds of the money. He put it in bags and took it to Varna, whence it was sent to Sofia.

On examination the money proved to be of Roman origin. Bulgarian experts say that it dates from the first three centuries A. D. and are of the opinion that it was buried during one of the invasions of the Goths who invaded the Balkan Peninsula along this route.

The place where it was found is the site of the old Roman city of Marcianopolis, founded by the Roman Emperor Trajan and named after his sister. It is believed that the coins must have belonged to the municipality and that they were concealed in the cellar of the city hall, since, it is argued, no individual would have so much money in his house. The city itself, which was inhabited by Romans, Greeks and Thracians, occasionally struck its own coins and many of the pieces discovered were from the mints of Marcianopolis. They bear the images of many Greek gods and of Roman emperors.

The village Reka Devna, in which they were discovered, is at a junction in a famous Roman road. One branch went north-east to Silistra, present day Rumania and Russia, another branch east to Varna and other Black Sea ports and a third south and west to Constantinople, Greece and Rome. Further excavations are to be made.

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Russwin Dealers—Henry Lester Hardware Co.

R&E RUSSWIN
RUSSELL & ERWIN
DISTINCTIVE HARDWARE
Hardware that Lasts—Base Metals of Bronze or Brass

The beauty and dignity that are in simplicity of design have been expressed particularly well in the new edifice of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Rochester, N. Y. To carry out in detail the spirit of its architecture, Russwin Hardware has been used throughout the church. There is a type of Russwin Hardware for every building—the church, the home, or the monumental office structure.

Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company
The American Hardware Corporation, Successor
New Britain, Connecticut
New York Chicago London

LABORITES PLAN TO RUN LONDON TRANSPORT LINES

Government Wants to Operate Bus and Tram System as Public Trust

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Labor Government having refused to pass measures introduced by its Conservative predecessors for co-ordinating under private ownership the London traffic services of underground trains, street omnibuses and trams, has now formulated plans of its own for acquiring these services and running them as a public trust.

Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, has made a statement on the question in Parliament. The Government, he said, "will proceed at once to explore a plan for the complete consolidation, upon fair and equitable terms, of the passenger transport agencies now providing services by omnibus, by tramway or by local railways in the London traffic area. We hold that in any such scheme all the existing municipal interests should be included from the start."

Mr. Morrison went on to say, "While the Government has decided that the principle of public ownership should be applied, it desires to make it clear that its intention and aim will be to assert and effectively to provide for the principle of commercial management of a self-supporting, consolidated transport system, thus insuring the advantages of vigorous business enterprise."

Mr. Morrison's statement is held to mean that the Government proposes to set up a public body to buy out the existing interests and run them much as is already done in the case of the London docks.

The undertaking is a vast one, the authorized capital of the existing concerns amounting to £113,000,000 (about $565,000,000), of which the railways account for £79,000,000, the tramways for £27,000,000, the omnibuses for £7,000,000.

At present the streets of London are so congested with competing omnibuses as to interfere seriously with traffic even where no tramlines exist. Stoppages are even worse in the suburbs, where trams also ply. The object of co-ordination is to enable a much smaller number of vehicles to be used than is now the case. The chief omnibus company is already in alliance with the underground railways, and has bought up a number of its competitors upon the road. It is also trying to squeeze out the rest, in which case a monopoly detrimental to public interest might arise.

The Government's scheme is to protect the interests of the passenger while still enabling the traffic to be run without loss to the taxpayer.

Commission Urged for Canadian Issues

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—Pointing out that the tariff, liquor smuggling and the Chicago diversion of water from the Great Lakes, were the principal sources of friction between the United States and Canada, P. E. Corbett, dean of the law faculty, McGill University, suggested in a lecture here joint commissions similar to the International Waterways Commission to deal with all points at issue between the two countries. The future possibility of an international commission regulating the tariffs on goods crossing the borders both ways was not so fanciful as it might look now, the professor thought, although the Canadian Government had an advisory tariff commission of its own, the three years' advisory work of which has no apparent effect on legislation as yet.

Canada should not undertake any expense to enforce the United States prohibition laws, but in the interest of international good will Canada might very well refuse clearances to liquor shipments to American ports, the dean stated. It should do everything reasonable to avoid hindering the American people realizing their ideals.

The speaker deprecated distrust and petulant criticism of American policies affecting Canada, suggesting that the attitude of the majority of Americans to a matter which had been a source of irritation for 20 years, the water diversion from the lakes, was not that of Chicago.

This generation, Dean Corbett declared, "would be very ill-advised to leave to posterity a tradition of Canadian nationality based upon an anti-Americanism growing out of such problems as rumrunning, tariffs and Chicago water diversion. The problems had better be cleared up.

TURKS MAY ABANDON STATE BANK RULING

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEYOGLU, Turkey—According to an announcement by an Anatolian agency, the Turkish official mouthpiece, the Paris and Constantinople directors of the Ottoman Bank, who have been in Angora for days, have been discussing with the Turkish Minister of Finance the question of the establishment of state banks.

This would appear to indicate the likelihood of the Turks abandoning their continually reiterated determination to admit no foreign participation in state banks and their agreeing to consider an offer of support made by the Ottoman Bank.

NON-CHAIN MERCHANT DOMINANT IN CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—While the chain store has shown remarkable growth in the past few years, the non-chain merchandising organization is still dominant in Canada. The total sales of chain stores in 1928 amounted to less than $190,000,000 as compared with an estimate of all retail sales of about $2,000,000,000.

Even in groceries where chain stores are more numerous, the independent store is still the more common method in supplying commodities. Grocery chain sales are about $65,000,000 a year, out of total retail grocery sales in Canada of approximately $250,000,000.

CANADIAN ROAD GIVES TOTEM POLE TO PARIS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—A nine-faced totem pole from the Naas River is now on its way to Paris. The grizzly bear totem of Niskinwatk is a gift of the Canadian National Railways to the Trocadero Museum. It stands 20 feet from the ground and is a fine example of Indian wood carving.

When the totem reaches Paris it will be given a position in the ethnological section of the museum in the hall devoted to the Indians of North America, which is being reorganized under the direction of Paul Croze, French painter and expert in Indian art and customs.

BIG BOSTON BANK MERGER CONSUMMATED

First National and Old Colony Corporations Extend Operations

Consummation of the merger of the First National Corporation of Boston and Old Colony Corporation as the First National Old Colony Corporation took place today. The action results in an international banking corporation comparable in size and power to the largest institutions of its type in the United States.

The First National Corporation grew out of the First National Bank of Boston when the latter had extended its interests beyond Boston to New York, Chicago, Hartford, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Washington, Atlanta, Cleveland and St. Louis, and likewise became widely represented in Europe and South America.

The other member to the new partnership, the Old Colony Corporation, was formed to take over the business previously carried on by the bond department of the Old Colony Trust Company, which was one of the largest distributors of investment securities in New England. It maintained offices in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore as well as throughout New England.

The new corporation has 18 branch offices in Boston and 20 correspondent investment departments in metropolitan and suburban Boston banks, as well as its main office at 67 Milk Street. There are six other offices in New England and 11 in other parts of the United States. In addition it has resident representation in London, Paris, Berlin, Buenos Aires and Havana, and 22,000 correspondent banks throughout the world.

The directorate of the new corporation will be composed of Francis R. Hart, vice-chairman of the board of the Old Colony Trust Company; Edwin R. Marshall and Allan M. Pope, executive vice-presidents; Philip Stockton, president, and also president of the First National Bank of Boston and Old Colony Trust Company; Bernard W. Trafford, chairman of the board and vice-chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Boston; and Daniel G. Wing, chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Boston. Mr. Marshall will be located in Boston, as will be the following vice-presidents: James Coggeshall Jr., F. Winchester Denio, John W. Edmunds, William Edmunds, William H. Potter Jr., and Herbert T. C. Wilson. Mr. Pope will be located in New York, as will be the following vice-presidents: Eugene I. Cowell, Nevil Ford, R. Parker Kuhn, C. T. W. Tigh and Arthur C. Turner.

Soviets to Carry On American Concession

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The largest American concession enterprise in Russia, a pencil factory belonging to Dr. Julius Hammer, will cease functioning at the end of the year, the Soviet Government assuming the liabilities of the enterprise and paying Dr. Hammer a sum in the neighborhood of $250,000 in consideration of his relinquishment of his interest in the factory.

The termination of the concession was on a mutually amicable basis, the chief reason being the inability of the concessionnaire to obtain sufficient additional funds to finance the expansion of the business.

The concession was highly profitable during its period of operation, for the time enjoying almost a monopoly of the Russian pencil market, although recently a state factory had been an active competitor in this field.

CROAT PEASANT HEAD ARRESTED BY SERBS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ZAGREB, Jugoslavia—The arrest here on Dec. 22 of Dr. Vladimar Macek, president of the Croatian Peasant Party and 10 other Croats on a charge of planning a series of terrorist outrages to create political unrest may be accepted as indicative of the relations existing between the Croatian people and the present Jugoslav régime.

According to an official government communiqué, Dr. Macek and others in an alleged conspiracy proposed to show that the official congratulatory delegations visiting Belgrade were not representative of the real feelings of the Nation. Two other officials of the Croat Peasant Party have fled the country and two others are in jail, while every issue of the weekly party papers was riddled or confiscated by the censor.

Since 90 per cent of the Croatian people supported this party, the present conflict between its leaders and the Government is interpreted as widening the breach between the Croats and the Serbians.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—A Reuter dispatch from Zagreb says the ring leaders in the alleged plot have confessed and several bombs were seized by the police.

Gifts of Last Year Made Like New as Y. W. C. A. Charity Work in Capital

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Gifts of last year are made to serve again and bring double joy to thousands of children under a plan in practice by the Y. W. C. A. in Washington.

Toys, dolls, books are freshened up, some are completely made over by the Girl Reserves, a band of cheerful volunteers. Last year 1700 such gifts were made available for distribution. This year 2200 were exhibited at the Y. W. C. A. headquarters and then given out to children whose privileges and presents are few and poor.

The more than 2000 members of the Girl Reserves in Washington have all had a hand in the work. Some of them gave of their own possessions; others visited homes, collecting discarded toys. From department stores they received broken or otherwise damaged toys.

The miscellaneous assortment that arrived at the Y. W. C. A. was hardly recognizable in the bright, trim, joy-giving load of toys that went forth on its holiday mission, and the girls who had so painstakingly worked over them with paint and glue and brushes, knives and scissors, and needles and thread had a glow of satisfaction to brighten their own Christmas joy.

The workshop for this industry was established in a large room at the top of the building, where the older girls gather for social diversion in the evening. Here, since the beginning of November, the young girls have gathered after school hours and on Saturday mornings to act as dressmakers and milliners to dolls, to work as carpenters, painters and artisans generally. All the work was finished in time to be shown to friends at an entertainment given by the Girl Reserves before they were sent to their various destinations.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY GIFTS TOTAL $310,000

PHILADELPHIA—Gifts to Temple University totalling $310,000 are announced by Dr. Charles E. Beury, president of that institution. The benefactions are as follows:

From Cyrus H. K. Curtis $250,000; from George D. Van Sciver, retired manufacturer, $35,000; from Edward W. Bok $25.000.

Nation's Toy Bill $100,000,000 in Year; American Children Demand Aircraft

Increasing airmindedness of children has brought about a large development in the air-toy lines, according to federal statistics given out by Hugh D. Butler, New England district manager of the United States Department of Commerce. The year has been a good one for the United States toy trade, it is pointed out in estimating the toy bill of the nation at $100,000,000 a year.

A new demand for air-toy lines has been developed, and flying models, construction sets and other types of planes and dirigibles have taken a prominent place in the toy business, according to the Specialties Division of the Department of Commerce, which congratulates American toy manufacturers on the design and workmanship of these toys and thanks them for the effort they are making to teach the child the fundamentals of flying.

Sale of American made toys both at home and abroad has increased materially in the last few years, and in 1927, the last year for which production statistics are available, exports amounted to $4,000,000, and those who follow that industry anticipate a much larger figure for 1929. Preliminary figures for the first nine months of 1929 show an export total value of $2,511,628 as compared with $2,195,765 for the same period last year, indicating a probable increase for 1929 over 1928, in export trade.

Changing customs and tastes are reflected in the new toys, according to the department. Some old favorites are holding their own, while others are either losing in popularity or are being adapted to meet the present-day trend. The modern doll, for instance, must have a wardrobe fashioned after that of the growing child, with all the necessary accessories. The child is no longer content with one doll, but requires a whole family of dolls as well as house furnishings, to transform a doll or playhouse into a "real" home.

HARVARD NAMES JURY OF AWARD ON ADVERTISING

Bok Prize Winners to Be Announced in February at Business School

The jury to decide on the Harvard Advertising Awards, founded by Edward W. Bok in 1923, announced by Dean Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Harvard Business School, for the 1929 competition, includes 12 prominent advertising and business experts.

The jury will meet in Cambridge the latter part of January to consider the material submitted by advertisers and advertising agencies and that gathered by the school. The indications are that the amount of advertising material to come under the attention of the jury will be larger than ever before.

The winners will be announced at a dinner in their honor at the Harvard Business School some time in February. The jury is as follows:

Frank A. Black, vice-president and publicity manager, William Filene's Sons Company, Boston; Don Bridge, advertising director, Indianapolis News, Indianapolis; Lee H. Bristol, vice-president, Bristol-Myers Company, New York; Allan Brown, advertising manager, Bakelite Corporation, New York; Ray H. Griswold, The Griswold-Eshleman Company, Cleveland; Robert L. Johnson, advertising manager, Time, New York; William A. Kittredge, the Lakeside Press, Chicago; Bernard Lichtenberg, Alexander Hamilton Institute, New York; Joseph Platt, art director, Delineator, New York; Raymond Rubicam, president, Young & Rubicam, Inc., New York; Melvin T. Copeland, professor of marketing, Harvard business school; Neil H. Borden, associate professor of advertising, Harvard business school.

The following awards are to be made this year: (1) a gold medal for distinguished services to advertising; (2) four prizes of $1000 each for distinguished individual advertisements, effective in illustration, in text, in display line, and in typography; (3) four prizes of $2000 each for advertising campaigns: for a national campaign for a specific product; for a local campaign for a specific product or merchandise; for a general or institutional campaign; for a campaign of industrial products; (4) a prize of $2000 for the research of the year conspicuous in furthering the knowledge and science of advertising.

ONTARIO TO EXTEND ITS POWER LINES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Consistent efforts are being made by the Ontario Hydro-electric Power Commission in extending its transmission lines to rural districts of the Province. During the past few years the Government has endeavored to encourage extensions of the public-owned power system into rural districts by providing funds to meet one-half the capital cost of primary and secondary rural transmission lines and equipment.

During the year ended Oct. 31, 1928, 5918 new rural customers were supplied with hydroelectric power. Today Ontario has 5260 miles of primary rural power lines serving 37,760 customers.

HILL OF IRON ORE RESTAKED IN ONTARIO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Government bounty of 75 cents a ton on iron ore has resulted in hundreds of iron claims being restaked in the Temagami district, Northern Ontario. It is claimed by mining experts that the iron ore in this area is better grade than the ore of Lake Superior, but lack of adequate transportation in the past has hindered development.

Near the railway station of Temagami an entire hill of iron ore has recently been restaked, and present activity points to the possibility of this area becoming the center of iron mining development.

CANADA NEGLECTING TRADE WITH INDIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—That Canadian exporters have neglected the markets of India and the middle East is the opinion of H. R. Pousette, Canadian trade commissiner to India who addressed the Kiwanis Club, here. To encourage trade with India, he urged a seven months' direct steamship service from Montreal and during the winter from St. John.

The "ryot" class is beginning to show interest in bettering their conditions, an in 10 years India should afford a satisfactory outlet for Canadian goods.

Aboriginal Songs of Australia Recorded by Adelaide Expedition

Natives Respond Instantly to Varying Degrees of Musical Pitch—Tests of Judgment Show Unexpected Forethought and Concentration

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—Details of the work done by the expedition sent by the University of Adelaide to Central Australia to study the aborigines were given here by Prof. E. Harold Davies, director of the Elder Conservatorium, in Adelaide, who came to Perth to examine candidates under the auspices of the Australian Music Examination Board.

The expedition, of which Professor Davies was a member, spent a fortnight at the Hermansburg Mission Station where there are between 300 and 400 aborigines. Nearly 100 natives were examined, and in all branches of investigation a great mass of information was obtained. About 40 natives underwent various tests, and an unexpected degree of forethought and concentration was discovered in a number of cases, although some of the natives could not be induced to form the simplest mental judgment.

Professor Davies obtained phonographic records of more than 50 aboriginal songs on a great variety of subjects. Many tests were made of the musical susceptibilities of the natives, and it was found that with very few exceptions they made an instant response to varying degrees of pitch.

REVENUE TOTALS $2,500,000

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Fifteen million sundry articles, representing more than $2,500,000 collected as revenue by the Cuban Government, have been transported from Cuba to the United States by airplane from July, 1928, to July, 1929, according to official figures released by Dr. Domingo Espino, chief of the national statistical commission.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

Majestic 44th W. of B'way, Evs. 8:30. Mats. Christmas Wk: Thurs. & Sat.
The International Musical Triumph
A WONDERFUL NIGHT
"DIE FLEDERMAUS"
By JOHANN STRAUSS
Evenings 600 Seats $1 to $3

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents
Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLAVIN
NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Thurs. & Sat.

NEW AMSTERDAM, W. 42 St. Mat. Sat.
Erlanger, Dillingham & Ziegfeld, Mg. Dirs.
Evs. 8:30. 462 SEATS $1. Mts. Thurs. & Sat.
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED 2 WEEKS
William Gillette in his farewell to the stage as "Sherlock Holmes"
Final Performance Sat. Eve., Jan. 4.
Dir. A. L. ERLANGER & GEO. C. TYLER

ERLANGER'S W. 44 St. Dir. A. L. Erlanger
Evs. 8:50. Mats. Thur. & Sat.
MRS. FISKE in the new comedy "LADIES OF THE JURY"
A Theatre Guild Production
GAME of LOVE and DEATH
by ROMAIN ROLLAND
BILTMORE THEATRE 261 W. 47. Mts. Thurs. & Sats.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs., Fri., Sat. Evs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. 8:50 Matinees FRI. & SAT., 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S GAMBLING
Absorbing, Thrilling—A Cohan Masterpiece!

BERKELEY SQUARE
with LESLIE HOWARD and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40. Mts. Thur., Fri., Sat.

Noel Coward's Operette
BITTER SWEET
Florenz Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn Presentation of Charles Cochran's Production
ZIEGFELD THEATRE
54 St. & 6th Av. Pop. Mats. Thur. & Sat.
Seats $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. No Tax.
Entire Mezzanine $4.00.

JOHN GOLDEN presents Frank Craven IN "SALT WATER"
JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

It Never Rains
A New Comedy
NOW AT ELTINGE THEATRE
West 42nd Street
Evenings 8:50 Matinee Saturday, 2:40

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY Wed. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Eves. 8:30
A ROLLICKING FARCE
"THE MIDDLE WATCH"
By Ian Hay and Stephen Hall-King

Christmas Greetings
A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to our customers and to all Washington. We wish to express, too, our appreciation of your valued patronage during the past year.
810-818 7th St., N. W. KING'S PALACE Washington D. C.

Weiss
1222 Conn. Ave., N.W. WASHINGTON
Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns Wraps and Hats

Park Savings Bank
"The Community Bank"
Under Supervision U. S. Treasury Dept.
Resources over $3,000,000
14th and Kenyon Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUDD'S
Established 1876
Famous Ice Cream Soda, 20c
SANDWICHES and SALADS
1781 Col. Rd. N. W., Wash., D. C.
Co. 706-707

Thompson's Dairy
HIGH QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

Foot Saver Shoes
If You've an Eye for Style but a need for comfort
We have something besides sympathy for women who yearn for style shoes while their feet clamor for comfort. We have Foot Savers . . . which are very smart. And (thanks to their patented, inbuilt construction) supremely comfortable.
RICH'S
F STREET AT TENTH
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ANTIQUES
Furniture, Jewelry, Silver, Glass, China Art Objects
A. F. Arnold
1323 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

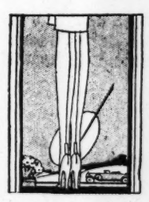
"Satisfied Customers My Aim"
I. Y. CHISWELL
General Automobile Repairing
Kwick Way Valve Service and Accurometer Wheel and Axle Aligning.
2303 Fourteenth St. N. W.
(Fidelity Garage) Adams 4549
WASHINGTON, D. C.

P-I-A-N-O-S
Grands—Uprights
Reproducers
Baby and Miniature Grands $495
Juvenile uprights in any color scheme. The child's personal piano in the child's own quarters.
$250
We gladly offer you our convenient budget plan.
O. J. DeMoll Co.
12th and G—Washington, D. C.

Philipsborn
606-614 ELEVENTH ST.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Our Complete Collections of
Women's Apparel and Accessories
have an enviable reputation for their up-to-the-minute smartness and moderate prices.

The Collier Inn INC.
COLUMBIA RD. AT 18TH ST.
OPPOSITE AMBASSADOR
Columbia 5042
4-Course Dinner
Every Evening, 5-7:30
75c
Breakfast (Self Service) 7:30 to 9:30
Luncheon (Self or table service) 11:45 to 2
Sunday Dinner, 12:30 to 7:30, $1.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.

P-B Super-Value Tuxedo Suits $38
You can rely upon our models of Evening Clothes as being strictly correct. Super-Value Tuxedos with either the notch collar or peaked lapel, and in regulars, shorts, stouts and longs.
P-B Full Dress Suits—$50 and $75
Parker-Bridget Co. The AVENUE at NINTH WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fine for thoughtful holiday gifts

Ruby Ring
SILK HOSIERY
From top to toe Ruby Rings are noticeably beautiful, and being stronger they last longer. Choose from All Silk Chiffon, Service Weights, with high point and French heels. Also lisle reinforced styles with square heels.
No Runs will go below the Ruby Ring
$1.35 to $1.95 pair
The PALAIS ROYAL
G STREET AT ELEVENTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. H. SMALL & SONS
FLORISTS and LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS
DUPONT CIRCLE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Mode
for the correct things in
MEN'S WEAR
Exclusive in Washington for
Fashion Park Clothes
Henry Heath Hats
of London
11th and F Streets
Washington, D. C.

MEN'S and Young Men's SUITS
All with Two Pairs of Pants or Overcoat or Topcoat
$12.75 and $16.75
I Stand Back of Every Garment
12½ FALKS 16½
609 Seventh Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

17th CAFETERIA
724 17th St., Washington, D. C.
One Block West of the White House
Tourists Welcome
HOME COOKING
BREAKFAST
LUNCHEON 50c - 75c
DINNER 65c - 75c
ALSO A LA CARTE

The Allies Inn
Opp. the Corcoran Art Gallery
One block from the White House
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Cool, Refreshing, Homelike Rooms
1703 New York Avenue
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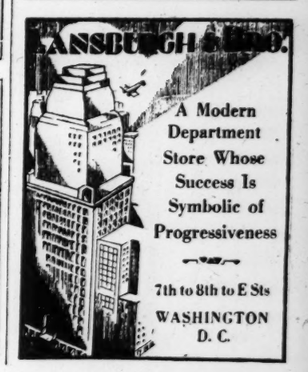
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
MORRISON'S
1109 F ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON

LOTOS LANTERN
733 17th St., Washington, D. C.
Enlarged and Improved
Only Cafeteria Service
LUNCH DINNER

"Perfect" DIAMONDS for CHRISTMAS
Step in and see Our large stock of "Christmas Gift" Jewelry. $1 to $2 weekly terms arranged, or monthly if you desire.
Pay Next Year
CHAS SCHWARTZ & SON
Perfect Diamonds
708 7th St. N. W. 709 14th St. N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GROSNER'S
1325 F STREET
We Pause to Wish You
A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year
GROSNER'S
1325 F STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.


A Modern Department Store Whose Success Is Symbolic of Progressiveness
7th to 8th to E Sts
WASHINGTON D. C.

COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK
Open an Account With This Up-To-Date Bank
Excellent Facilities and Service in All Departments
911 F STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Beginning Thursday . . .
Winter Coats Shoes Dresses Hats
Reduced 25 Per Cent and More
All good merchandise, taken from our regular stocks and sharply reduced to be taken quickly away. Promptly at 9:15 Thursday these savings are in effect but quantities are limited so it will be wise to shop early.
FASHION SECTIONS, THIRD FLOOR

FISH TO TRAVEL IN PULLMAN CAR TO PRIVATE SEA

1,000,000 Gallons of Salt Water to Be Shipped to Chicago for Them

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KEY WEST, Fla.—The first consignment of 1,000,000 gallons of sea water left this city recently in 10 tank cars for the John G. Shedd Aquarium in Chicago via the Florida East Coast Railway and the Seminole Route of the Illinois Central System. This shipment says the Florida State Chamber of Commerce is one of the most unique freight movements on record, as well as being one of the most difficult to handle.

"Twenty tank cars will be used in transporting the water from the Florida Keys to the reservoirs of the aquarium," according to the State Chamber of Commerce, "where it is to be used in connection with the establishment of exhibits of fish taken from tropical and sub-tropical waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Sea water from Key West is being used as it has been found to be the best providing the organic matter necessary for the natural habitat of the tropical fish.

"One hundred and fifty carloads of water will be necessary and it will take approximately three months to complete the shipment. The cars being used have been given a special paraffin treatment and insulated in the same manner as a thermos bottle to prevent change in temperature and any change in the physical or chemical structure of the water en route.

"The Shedd Aquarium, a gift to the city of Chicago by the late John G. Shedd," according to Walter H. Chute, director, "will be the first of its kind to collect and exhibit a large quantity of representative fishes from both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans as well as the lakes and streams of all part of North and South America. The fishes will be collected by a trained crew of men and will be transported to the aquarium in a Pullman car especially designed for the purpose. This traveling aquarium is equipped with tanks and receptacles for the living fish and with handling apparatus.

The beginning of the work of assembling the gigantic displays will begin early in January and will be carried on continuously until the task has been completed. Special attention will be given to the collection of highly colored and odd-shaped fishes of tropical waters such as parrot fish, butterfly and angel fish."

Bus Group Protests High Special Taxes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Each common carrier motorbus in the United States will pay an average of over $500 in special taxes during 1929, while rendering no greater wear and tear on the road bed than the private car, according to the National Association of Motorbus Operators, affiliated with the American Automobile Association.

The bus operators' statement is based on the normal increase in both registration and taxation and takes into consideration the fact that 46,000 common carrier buses paid a special tax bill of some $22,000,000 in 1928, an average of slightly over $478 per bus. It is estimated that the average bus pays 24 times the special tax imposed by the average private car and 10 times that paid by the private truck. "There is no doubt that this tremendous burden, which is in addition to all other taxes, such as that on capital stock, corporate or business income, and real estate, is serving to handicap the normal expansion of an important agency of transportation," says a statement from the bus operators. "In 1928, according to the figures of 100 bus companies which operated almost 14 per cent of the common carrier buses in the country, their total taxes amounted to almost 7 per cent of their operating incomes," it adds. "Although those unfamiliar with bus operations claim that buses add to the nation's highway bill," it continues, "the opposite is true. Though the actual weight of the average bus is no more than twice that of the average private car, its wheelbase is twice as great, it is mounted on six balloon tires instead of four, and the distribution of weight per square inch of tire contact surface is less than that of the private car. These factors render it no greater in its wear and tear upon the modern high grade road bed than the private car."

I'm Alone Case Nears Satisfactory Ending

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The State Department believes that the I'm Alone case has been ended, so far as its affects the relations of the United States with Canada. Apparently indisputable evidence links the ship to American ownership, in which case Canada's interest in the matter is believed likely to evaporate. The legal division of the State Department has been working quietly on this case for months. It is through their effective efforts that one Daniel Hogan, a United States citizen, has been arrested for liquor smuggling with the I'm Alone named as the latter's craft.

Canada protested when coast guard vessels sank the I'm Alone off the Louisiana coast last March, on the assumption that it was a Canadian-owned craft. The vessel was registered from a Canadian port. Canada's protest was based on the captain's assertion that the vessel was on the high seas and outside American jurisdiction.

The United States officials checked back on the incident and allege that the I'm Alone was actually within the limit of their supervision. Arbitration proceedings are pending between the two governments in the matter. If American ownership of the craft is proved, however, it is thought that the Canadians will relinquish their interest in the case. The search for Hogan has gone on in all parts of the United States. He will now be returned to Louisiana for trial in the Federal Court there Dec. 30.

MOSLEM JUGOSLAVIA MUST BAN POLYGAMY

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (AP)—The ecclesiastic Moslem head for Bosnia and Herzegovina issued an order for all Moslems, including other converts in Jugoslavia, to abandon polygamy as from Jan. 1.

Bosnia and Herzegovina emerged from the medieval period as a part of the Turkish Empire. As such the two provinces continued until the Austrian occupation of Akui, which ended in the annexation by the dual monarchy in 1909. This annexation, in part, was a cause of the unrest which led to the Sarajevo murder and in turn to the World War.

With the revolution in Austria-Hungary the provinces declared their independence and their union with other provinces to form Jugoslavia was proclaimed in 1918. Their population is nearly 2,000,000, and 11 per cent of the total inhabitants of the kingdom are Moslems.

MAN ON JOB 59 YEARS GETS GIFT OF WATCH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Employees who have worked for the same firms continuously for 40 years or longer, constituting the "old-timers of Queens," were guests at a dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce of Queens Borough in Brooklyn. George U. Harvey, Borough President, congratulated the 400 present on their long service.

Ernest Eichenbrenner, who has fitted sounding boards by hand into Steinway pianos for 59 consecutive years and who is still engaged doing it, received a platinum watch, and Miss Catherine Straube, who has been employed in the comb straightening department of the American Hard Rubber Company for 46 years, received a platinum pin set with an amethyst.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

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Emily Simpson, Adelaide, S. Australia.
E. Dora Simpson, Adelaide, S. Australia.
J. Alice Herbert, Adelaide, S. Australia.

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Calling on Newcomers at Columbus

Ohio City's "Welcome Wagon" and Mrs. Hazeltine Ferrell, "Welcome Lady," Play Important Rôles in the Municipality's Hospitality. Mayor Thomas Also Does His Part by Sending Letters of Greeting to Incoming Residents.

DRYS IN SENATE DEMAND REPORT ON PROHIBITION

Threat Made to Withhold Dry Law Funds, Pending Wickersham Findings

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congressional drys are going to insist upon an early report from President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission upon its study of prohibition.

Wesley L. Jones, Senator from Washington, a leader of the Republican prohibition forces in Congress, will go before the commission this week to request a report on its inquiry into conditions resulting from the Eighteenth Amendment.

Democratic dry leaders in the Senate already have served notice that they will demand a report from the commission on its study of prohibition before permitting the appropriation of further funds to carry on the work of the law enforcement commission.

Just what has aroused the drys is not clear, although William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia, a pronounced prohibitionist, recently declared in the Senate that George W. Wickersham, chairman, and the "enemies of prohibition" were seeking to withhold any report on the dry law survey.

However, Mr. Jones, an administration Senator, professes no alarm over the attitude of the commission. He just thinks it ought to make a report of its work undertaken six months ago.

Oddly enough, it was a wet leader, Harry B. Hawes (D.), Senator from Missouri, who first demanded an early report from the commission on its study into prohibition, but recently the drys have become anxious.

'Governmental Lawlessness' in Dry Law Work Criticized

LOS ANGELES (AP)—That President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission has concluded that two major problems, "prohibition enforcement and governmental lawlessness," demand immediate settlement, was disclosed here by Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick, a member of the commission.

Judge McCormick asserted that the elimination of governmental lawlessness would result in a guarantee of constitutional rights to citizens.

Explaining that he was speaking as an individual and not officially for the commission, Judge McCormick asserted that the invasion and search of private dwellings without warrants was one of the outstanding evils of present-day enforcement methods.

The faults of governmental procedure also were criticized by Judge McCormick. The machinery of the law is very antiquated, he said, and needs more up-to-date administration.

The work of the commission has been well outlined, Judge McCormick said, and the various matters within its province have been assigned to an investigating committee for inquiry and report. This committee, headed by George W. Wickersham, former attorney-general, is to convene in the spring of 1930.

The announcement served to partially lift the veil of silence which has surrounded the work of the commission thus far.

First Radio Program Heard From Germany

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first radio program from Germany was heard here over Station WJZ at 3:35 p. m. Dec. 20. The reradiocast was not scheduled, the program having been picked up by experimental engineers of the Radio Corporation of America at its Riverhead, L. I., station. It was on the air for about 20 minutes, with clear reception throughout. It was estimated that 30 American stations associated with WJZ conveyed the program simultaneously.

The program, radiocast from the Berlin studios of the German Broadcasting Company, was transmitted over the short wave station at Koenigswusterhausen. After it was received at Riverhead it was conveyed by land wires to the National Broadcasting Company's studios at 711 Fifth Avenue.

A choral program with piano accompaniment and a soprano solo were heard, a radiogram following the program stating that the vocal group was the Lichtenthaler Kammer Chorus, the pianist Lottie Birnbaum and the soprano Charlotte Bockhacker.

Officials of the National Broadcasting Company, it was said, are hoping to pick up Christmas Day programs from Germany, Holland and England, and plan to radiocast a program on that day for reception in Holland and England and one on Dec. 26 for Germany.

COLUMBUS OPENS WIDE ITS DOORS OF HOSPITALITY

Unusual Courtesies Extended Through Co-operation of Business Concerns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—Many communities have "Welcome to Our City" signs on the highways at the city limits, and at the railroad stations. The fleeting glimpse the newcomer has of this sign often provides all there is in the way of a cheerful greeting to a future fellow townsmen. But Columbus has mounted its welcome sign on wheels and made it a real gesture of friendliness and good will.

The "Welcome Wagon" is busy demonstrating to newcomers that Columbus is really glad to see them. Learning that a stranger is moving into town, Mrs. Hazeltine Ferrell, the "Welcome Lady," steps aboard the now famous "Welcome Wagon," which is simply an automobile appropriately decorated, and drives to the address. She finds the woman of the house, usually surrounded by the cares of moving, and proceeds to be of help.

"Welcome to Columbus!" she says —and backs up the greeting with a basket of lunch, prepared by a city restaurant and neatly wrapped. The lunches are designed to be what a busy woman and her helpers would want for a brief bite in the midst of the moving work. There's also a bottle of milk, furnished by a dairy which is also co-operating.

After lunch the newcomer gets a letter from Mayor James J. Thomas, welcoming her and her family to the city and explaining the various city services. The "Welcome Lady" then produces a certificate for a month's free use of a safety deposit vault in the nearest bank, and order for free dry cleaning and some information regarding laundry service, how to get the gas turned on, whom to see for electricity and ice, and all the other details that bob up.

Then, after answering any other questions, the "Welcome Lady" and her "Welcome Wagon" move on to the next address on their list.

The entire service is sponsored and financed by a group of merchants and business concerns who have combined to advertise their products, reach the prospective customer and, at the same time, perform a real service for their community.

Road Work Pushed by South Carolina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Paving of all gaps in main highways of South Carolina is expected to be completed by the end of next year, advises Charles H. Moorefield, chief engineer of the State Highway Department.

The program contemplated is part of that provided for in the $65,000,000 bond issue passed by the last Legislature, bids on the first $10,000,000 of which are now being asked for. The plans include eventual construction of a connected system of approximately 6000 miles of state highway, of which 3500 are to be paved and the remainder improved with gravel and by other means, with a fair proportion having surface treatment of stones and bituminous material.

It is also planned to displace many antiquated bridges with new, modern ones as rapidly as possible, he states.

Peter the Great's Autograph Prized Possession of Old Leningrad Library

700-Year-Old Documents Kept in Historic Section of Academy of Science—Bulky Tomes Three Feet by Two Among Curiosities in Archives

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LENINGRAD—The oldest public library in Russia, that of the Academy of Science here, is also one of the most interesting for its collection of rare and antique books and manuscripts. This was made very clear during the exhibition which was recently held to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the founding of the library.

The smallest book in the library is a collection of the fables of Kriloff, edited in 1855 in a format rather smaller than an ordinary postage stamp. In contrast to this, one may see bulky folios exceeding three feet in length and two feet in width. Among the 4,000,000 books and manuscripts in the library one finds a most interesting series of parchment manuscripts, dating from the period between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries. Calf leather serves as writing material in the case of most of these early medieval manuscripts; there are also some specimens of writing on elm bark.

One of the oldest official documents in the library is an order issued by the Bulgarian Tsar, Arsenius II, in 1230. The institution of serfdom in the Russian Middle Ages finds vivid reflection in some of the documents which are preserved here. So there is a formal landlord's permission, required for the marriage of a peasant girl, and a receipt for three rubles, paid for a Tartar serf, whom the seller had previously purchased from the Cossacks of the Dnieper, who were constantly at war with the Turks and with the Tartars of the Crimea.

Among the other prized literary curiosities of the library may be mentioned an autograph of Peter the Great, one of the three extant copies of a calendar, compiled by a Russian named Brussoff and issued soon after the introduction of printing into Russia, and an enormous primitive map, tracing the outlines of "the East Sea or Varangian Ocean" (i. e., the Baltic Sea). This map was printed by command of Peter the Great in 1718 and served as a textbook for geography in the few Russian schools of that period.

RURAL BANKS ADDED

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—The State of Rio Grande do Norte has been enriched by the addition of four more rural credit banks, one of which was founded in the salt district and the other three in the cotton zone.

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PRISON REFORM DELAY BLAMED ON LEGISLATURE

New York Commissioner of Correction Tells Needs of Penal Institutions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSSINING, N. Y.—Failure to inaugurate a program of reforms in the state prisons has just been charged by Raymond F. C. Kieb, Commissioner of Correction, to the procrastination of the Legislature, which he declared, has balked for two years at granting him the proper authority to effect improvements.

Many of the betterments he has urged, he said, were those recommended in the report just made by Col. George F. Chandler, following his investigation at the request of Governor Roosevelt of conditions which led to the recent riot at Auburn prison.

"We long ago asked for new prison construction and improved facilities for housing inmates," Dr. Kieb said. "We asked for more guards, as the report now recommends and got funds for some additional ones, but not all we asked. We tried to get more pay for our guards, too, but the Legislature did not provide the funds.

"So far as the recommendation about forbidding keepers inside the prison walls to carry firearms is concerned, the keepers in Sing Sing do not carry them inside the closure. This same rule applies to all the prisons, including Auburn, but it was not lived up to there. Nothing had ever occurred, of course, to reveal this violation of the rule at Auburn until the inmates in the recent disturbance there were reported to have seized the keepers' weapons."

Regarding the Mutual Welfare League, Dr. Kieb said that "having never received any complaint from any of the staff at Auburn about the league, we left its supervision to the warden there."

Dr. Kieb reminded that he has repeatedly advocated the segregation of prisoners, a much stressed necessity in Colonel Chandler's report, and that his plans for the designing of the new prison at Attica in four separate units is a step in that direction.

Attica Prison Plans 'Good' Reports Lieut.-Gov. Lehman

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Plans for the new state prison at Attica are "particularly good" and when carried out will provide a prison of advanced type, Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has just reported to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt after an investigation.

Objection was raised to the site of the new prison because of silt in the foundation sub-soil. Mr. Lehman reports that "silt deposits are more or less general throughout western New York and that in all probability any site that may have been selected would have been subject to certain difficulties in construction and resultant increase in cost."

He quoted from a report by State public works officials that the foundation conditions will add $350,000 to $400,000 to the entire cost of the prison, estimated at $12,050,000, with all necessary structures, power supply, sanitation, and roadways.

The prison will house 2000 inmates.

While stating that it is apparently the practice to select sites for public buildings without preliminary test borings, Mr. Lehman said he has heard no serious criticism of either the site or the design, although he conferred with Republican leaders, and that he had not ordered a halt in construction. Instead he had insisted the work be speeded up. He recommended that "nothing be done to retard the work" and legislative appropriations be made to complete the prison at the earliest date.

The original estimate for the prison last year was $9,100,000 but included only the prison and wall.

Welfare Program Outlined by Republican Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Welfare Advisory Committee of the New York County Republican Committee has just recommended a program for general improvement in prison administration. Its reforms as outlined would include:

Enlargement of existing prisons to permit proper classification and segregation; a psychitriatic clinic for every prison; the designation of Sing Sing as the reception prison for examining and grading all convicts; modern industrial shops for each prison and purchase of their products by the State so far as possible; a system of prison farms for convicts not learning industrial trades; use by the State of prisoners to reforest non-agricultural land and elementary and vocational education in every prison under the supervision of the State Department of Education."

A sweeping change in the industrial system now in force in the State's prisons was further advocated in the application of the provisions of the workmen's compensation law to prisoners employed in prison shops; the restoration of the policy of granting time off for good behavior with credit for industrial record; adequate salaries for all civilian employees and compensation to prisoners for productive work.

An immediate appropriation by the Legislature for the new state school for juvenile delinquents at Warwick was urged by the committee.

Rescue Society for Women Planned in Prison Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A home and rescue society for one-time women convicts where they can obtain free lodging and entertainment until they obtain employment is being planned by Clarence P. Caterer, manager of the Prison Home and Rescue Society for Men, which was instituted in Albany a year ago.

The present men's home has been a great success and the compilation of statistics for the first year show that 270 one-time convicts have been accommodated at the institution. Twenty-five of the men returned to their homes and 100 found immediate employment in the city. Seventy obtained work in neighboring communities.

The report shows the home has served a total of 161,350 meals to needy men out of employment who have appealed for assistance.

The organization was started a year ago by the Rev. Thomas M. Caterer Jr., who has studied penal systems and is of the opinion that most of the prison riots start directly in the kitchen, or, in other words, are due to the rations allowed the inmates.

Repealer Wants Prisons Dry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Louis A. Cuvilier (D.), Assemblyman of New York City, sponsor of the bill which repealed prohibition enforcement in New York State, said he was opposed to use of liquor in prisons.

"Perhaps if they take liquor away from the convicts," he said, "there won't be any more riots. Everybody knows my attitude on prohibition. But I do favor the enforcement of prohibition in the penal institutions."

Gulf Lines Demand Fair Share of Mail

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

St. Louis, Mo.—Complications resulting from the Federal Government policy to aid American-flag ocean steamship lines through preferred mail contract awards has brought an appeal from the Mississippi Valley Asssocation which urges members of Congress to see that "a fair share of the mail contract pay shall be awarded to locally owned and controlled gulf services."

ices."

The association declares there is probability of a Government mail contract and Government loans being given to a New York ship company which now operates foreign flagships in competition with the Gulf-Brazil River Plate Line. This line was purchased from the United States Shipping Board by valley interests last spring at a price twice as high as had ever been paid before for Shipping Board vessels of the same class, the association says. It adds:

"We submit that any monopoly of ocean lines from the gulf which serve a north and south movement of commerce in the Mississippi Valley by lines that are primarily interested in serving an east and west movement, is detrimental to the best interests of industry, agriculture and commerce in the valley and the general welfare of the Nation."

Law-Breaking Closes 'Near-Beer' Plants

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Violations of the prohibition law have resulted in the closing of 49 breweries in Pennsylvania during the last two years, leaving but two licensed to do business after Jan. 1, 1930, according to Samuel O. Wynne, prohibition administrator.

Originally there were several hundred breweries in the State licensed to manufacture near beer after the adoption of the Volstead Act, and while some went out of business voluntarily the majority suspended operations after having been involved in law violations.

On Jan. 1, 1928, there remained 51 establishments making near beer. Some of these operated on a large scale, others making small amounts for local consumption. In every case where the Prohibition Administrator found that the law was not being upheld, permits were revoked. The result is that after Jan. 1, Pennsylvania, regarded as one of the largest beer-producing states in the country before the prohibition law was enacted, will have only two beer-making plants, licensed to make non-intoxicating beverages.

CHUCUNAQUE INDIAN COLLECTION RECEIVED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An important ethnological collection of the Chucunaque Indians, a little known tribe of Panama, has just come to the Museum of American Indians, Heye Foundation, as the gift of Lady Richmond Brown and F. A. Mitchell-Hedges of London. It is believed that this collection is the only one relating to these Indians in any museum in the United States.

There are 1000 articles in the collection, including costumes, pottery, carved wood idols and weapons. Among the most curious pieces are elaborately appliqued cloth designs which W. C. Orchard of the ethnological department of the museum believes constitute a form of tribal record in picture writing. One of these designs Professor Orchard has interpreted as a picture story of the flood.

METHODISTS PRAISE HOOVER PEACE WORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The World Peace Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just sent a message of congratulation to President Hoover on the progress of world peace during his Administration. It congratulates the President especially on the signing by the United States of the World Court Protocol.

The commission was named by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in Kansas City in 1928 to carry on an educational program in the churches of that denomination in international relations. It reports a membership in 34 nations of the world and a constituency between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000.

ROSENWALD MILLIONS AID NEGRO EDUCATION

CHICAGO (AP)—The Julius Rosenwald fund spent $4,000,000 during 1929 for "the well-being of mankind" it was revealed in the fund's annual statement issued Dec. 22.

According to Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund of $30,000,000 which the Chicago philanthropist set aside for "mankind," one-tenth of the year's expenditure was used to build 553 Negro rural schools. The fund has added 4729 Negro schools to 818 counties in 14 southern states.

Italy Restates Its Demand for Naval Parity With France

(Continued from Page 1)

practically distinct set of problems that confront the London parley—that having to do with ships, tonnage and guns, and the other international politics.

It is this latter angle which the French in their latest communication to the other four naval powers have caused to be maneuvered into the foreground. The view here is that it is primarily for what in political quarters is known as "home consumption." The United States Government does not consider the French insistence upon the League of Nations relationship to the London conference as in any way injecting a major problem into its deliberations.

It is fully recognized by the American Government that for France, Italy and England, League interests are of controlling force. President Hoover and the members of his Government appreciate that for the European powers there are phases of disarmament in which the United States has at best only secondary interest. France, Italy and England are greatly interested in the question of curtailing land forces. For the United States this presents no problem; its army is already little more than a training agency.

Two Points of View

So that while the United States Government, is, of course, sincerely interested in the whole subject of military disarmament, it has not the immediate devotion to endeavors sponsored by the League of Nations that it is to be expected that France, or the other two powers, would have. For President Hoover the London Conference is an entity within itself; a parley that undertakes an agreement among the five powers on naval matters alone, without direct relation to the general disarmament activities of the League of Nations general disarmament conference.

If a pact results from the London Conference, as the United States Government is firmly convinced there will, that treaty when ratified will in President Hoover's opinion be as permanent and binding upon the signatories as the Washington disarmament treaty.

President Hoover has throughout held that an agreement at the London Conference would be a great step forward in the general disarmament endeavor. He has stressed this viewpoint in public and private statements. To him success at the London naval conference means bringing new enthusiasm and impetus to the work of the League's preparatory commission in its momentous task of bringing about general disarmament on land and in the air, as well as on the sea.

It is pointed out that this position of the President was strikingly emphasized in the communication in which he and the British Premier, Ramsay MacDonald, joined on the occasion of the latter's departure from Washington upon the completion of his visit with the President. The paragraph dealing with the subject, it is authoritatively known, was included in the pronouncement at the express request of the President.

"The part of each of our governments," the statement reads, "in the promotion of world peace will be different, as the one will never consent to become entangled in European diplomacy and the other is resolved to pursue a policy of active co-operation with its European neighbors; but each of our governments will direct its thoughts and influence toward securing and maintaining the peace of the world."

Thus, in so far as the work and achievements of the London naval conference fit into the activities of the League of Nations, there is for the United States Government a contact between them. President Hoover is interested, primarily and above all else, in disarmament; naval immediately, land and air ultimately. If the League of Nations proves to be the successful agency in bringing that mighty ideal into reality, the United States Government is prepared to earnestly and sincerely co-operate in the future as it has in the past.

Common Ground to Be Found

It is strongly emphasized in executive quarters here that the United States Government does not consider the French insistence upon the relationship of the League of Nations with the London conference as in any way offering a serious obstacle to the work of the latter parley. President Hoover and the American delegation are convinced that if the five powers can find common ground on the various naval problems and write them into a pact, that the issue of the relation of such a treaty to the League of Nations will offer no difficulty of solution.

For the United States Government the question as to whether the London conference is or is not part of the Geneva general disarmament conference is of no vital moment. The United States Government sees in such a topic no real problem for the approaching naval conference. For the American Government the London conference is convened under authority of the Washington naval treaty to deal with the problems arising out of its provisions.

In the American acceptance on Oct. 10, 1929, of the British invitation to the London conference this fact is officially given cognizance and emphasized in these words ". . . which will unite the powers signatory to the Wasington treaty in a discussion which will anticipate the problems raised under Article 21 of that treaty, as well as broaden its whole scope by the inclusion of other categories of ships."

No Official Link

On this basis the United States Government does not contemplate that a treaty resulting from the London conference will have to be laid before the preparatory commission either for approval or deliberation. The United States Government sees no official link between the League's agency and the naval conference, and neither does it see any conflict between the two. In fact quite the opposite; for President Hoover the naval parley dovetails with the general disarmament program of the League, furthering and advancing its endeavors, although, within itself a distinct and separate project, initiated as is pointed out in the American note of Oct. 10, under the authority of Washington naval treaty.

The administration is not apprehensive as regards the effect of the French view, and believes that a face-to-face discussion of the common problems will remove difficulties that might otherwise exist. This understanding of the American position was gathered in statements made by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, following receipt of the French note which was also dispatched to the other naval powers. It is recognized that the French identic notes are likely to bring the question before the London conference. But with the primary purpose of achieving cessation of naval armament rivalry so well established, Colonel Stimson is confident that obstacles of method will be overcome when the delegates meet.

Colonel Stimson once more refused to accept the conjecture that a three-power agreement may spring out of the London parley. His attitude is that the coming conference will achieve a five-power agreement and that to entertain conjectures of the American attitude in view of certain hypothetical conditions would make for the very worst state of thought as a preliminary to the parley.

Colonel Stimson believes that talking of the possible difficulties in advance only makes those difficulties greater, and that the time to raise them is at the conference table face to face with the other party. He further pointed out that American problems so far have been separate, distinct and apart from the League of Nations, but that the United States would not interfere with any country's attempt to disarm through the League if they chose to do so.

Colonel Stimson added that he believed the battleship is the core of the fleet and that he did not favor reduction in capital ships unless reduction took place in all the navies. Newspaper articles to the effect that he differed with the naval experts of the delegation on this point were erroneous, Colonel Stimson added.

French Memorandum Refers to Security

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The French memorandum on the attitude which France intends to adopt toward the Five-Power Naval Conference in January is regarded in British diplomatic circles as merely a restatement of facts already known and not calculated to interfere with the course of the negotiation.

The fourth item, however, appears to give food for thought, since by linking the questions of security and disarmament it might tend to turn the discussions away from the main business before the conference—namely, the consideration of what the five powers are prepared to do in order to show their action in signing the Kellogg pact was something more than mere words. The other ideas developed in the memorandum—that land, sea and air disarmament are each integral parts of one indivisible problem which must be treated by the League and that France's claims for tonnage will be based on actual need—has already been provided for in the terms of the invitation to the conference and their reiteration at the present stage is regarded as largely due to the exigencies of the French political situation, since the position of the Tardieu Cabinet is by no means secure.

While the authorities here remain optimistic about the prospects of the conference, it is admitted that hard work will be needed to bring about an agreement between the five powers, particularly France and Italy, whose viewpoints at the present moment are still very far apart.

French Delegation Named

PARIS (AP)—The French delegation to the five-power disarmament conference in London next January has been appointed at a Cabinet meeting. It consists of the Premier, André Tardieu; the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand; the Minister of Marine, Georges Leygues; the Minister of the Colonies, M. Pietri, and the Ambassador, M. de Fleuriau.

The delegation will have two substitutes, René Massigli and Henry Moysset.

EXPERTS DIFFER ON QUESTION OF FREEDOM OF AIR

(Continued from Page 1)

small countries would virtually eliminate long distance flights over regular and direct routes.

These incidents illustrate some of the international problems which have arisen with the increasing use of aircraft. Is the air space above the United States a part of the United States, or is it in the same position as the high seas? What rights, if any, do aviators of other nationalities possess in the air space above the land or territorial waters of the United States? What is the principal significance of these problems?

Free Air Theory

In general, there are two broad views as to national rights in the air. First, there is the freedom theory, which seems to have been widely held almost up to the time of the World War. The Institute of International Law at its Ghent meeting in 1906, in considering particularly the problem of the wireless, resolved that :"The air is free. States have in the air, both in time of peace and in time of war, only those rights which are necessary for their conservation."

This theory, extended to aircraft, was reiterated at a subsequent session. In 1911 the International Juridic Committee on Aviation adopted the following clause in its proposed code for the regulation of aviation:

"Aerial circulation is free, except for the rights of subjacent states to take certain measures, to be determined, with a view to their security."

Other jurists arrived at the conclusion that the air was free for all by arguing that there is full sovereignty over the air, but that it is "coexistent sovereignty of all the states, not the sole sovereignty of the subjacent state." Early students of air law were undoubtedly influenced by the desire to give the new arts of radio and aviation the fullest possible freedom and encouragement. Moreover, continental European jurists argued that, since the air cannot be appropriated or occupied, no country can exercise over it the rights of sovereignty.

Full Air Sovereignty

Though there are many eclectic and intermediate views, the doctrine directly opposed to the above is the full sovereignty theory, the advocates of which argue that the air above the United States is the United States, and that in this air space the United States has all the rights, duties and prerogatives which she has on the subjacent land.

The clash between the freedom and the sovereignty theories is in some respects similar to that between the advocates of the mare clausum and the mare liberum of the seventeenth century. Stirred by the papal decrees granting huge territorial trade monopolies, by the attempt of Portugal and Spain to divide between them the sovereignty over wide expanses of land and sea, and by the extravagant nationalistic claims made by many nations imbued with the prevailing mercantile philosophy, Hugo Grotius in "Mare Liberum" (1609) argued that all nations have equal rights on the high seas and that no authority, ecclesiastical or temporal, possesses the right to divide the jurisdiction over the oceans among favored groups. His fundamental tenet was that whatever cannot be occupied cannot be the property of anyone.

Answering Grotius in a powerfully written book entitled "Mare Clausum" (published in 1635, though it had been completed 16 or 17 years prior thereto), John Selden declared that there had been given to Adam, the world's first concessionnaire, dominion over the fish of the sea. Now, Selden asked, how could man obtain dominion over the fish of the sea without possessing control of the sea itself? The theory of monopoly of the high seas was, accordingly, consistent with the Book of Genesis.

Though Grotius was for a long time derided or ignored, his conclusions were finally accepted, and today the freedom of the seas is an axiom of international law. The doctrine of "mare clausum" has been virtually abandoned, except that a nation whose territory borders on the high seas is universally accorded sovereignty and full control over a narrow strip along the shore.

Textile Union Plans Two National Strikes

PATERSON, N. J. (AP)—Determination to call two national strikes was voted before the close of the two-day convention of the National Textile Workers here.

To work up sentiment for these strikes the delegates agreed to appoint 15 organizers to work in the eastern states and 25 organizers in the southern states. One strike is to be called if the court's decision in the appeal of the seven Gastonia, N. C. strikers is unfavorable to the defendants. They were convicted of the murder of Police Chief Aderholt, the outcome of textile strikes several months ago at Gastonia. The other decison calls for a determination to bring out on strike the silk workers of Paterson, Scranton and Allentown, Pa., and Pawtucket, R. I., next spring for the purpose of improving the conditions and wages of silk workers. The delegates abolished the office of national president. Hereafter the organization will be ruled by a National Council of 41 members, from which will be selected an executive committee of 15 members.

Pan-American Buys Two Giant Planes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An expansion program for the Pan-American Airways flying service in South America, which includes acquisition of two 40-passenger Sikorsky amphibions, has just been announced by J. T. Trippe, president of the Airways.

Describing the amphibions as the "largest airplanes in the world to be ordered for actual service on an existing airway," Mr. Trippe said they would have a wing spread of well over 100 feet. Each will have four Hornet motors, capable of a total of 2300 horsepower. Their top speed will be 129 miles an hour.

Mr. Trippe said the announcement was made at this time in line with President Hoover's request that "American industry disclose new capital investments and expansion plans to offset the tendency toward a further business depression."

India Conference Reported Futile

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—Negotiations on India's political future between the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, and the Indian Nationalist leaders, including Mahatma Ghandi, were stated Dec. 23 to have broken down on the main question of Dominion status.

After a conference lasting some hours, Motilal Nehru, Indian leader, said that no agreement had been reached.

An attempt to assassinate Lord Irwin failed when a bomb placed on the railroad tracks 10 miles from here exploded before a coach containing the Viceroy and his party passed over.

One man was injured in the explosion, which occurred beneath the dining car, which the vice-regal party had left only a few minutes before. The coach occupied by Lord Irwin was about three to the rear of the train. The train did not even halt, but continued to Delhi.

FARMERS DISCUSS POTATO PRICES

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Agriculturists from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, attending a conference at Ormskirk discussed prices and the crisis in the potato industry in order to devise relief measures.

S. T. Rosbotham, a prominent Lancashire farmer, was president, and other members of Parliament, growers, dealers, and farm workers attended. Although the southwest Lancashire farmers resolved some time ago not to sell below 2s. a hundredweight, quotations on the Liverpool market on Dec. 20 were 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d., which are characterized as "ruinous."

PROVISION SHIP IMMUNITY PLEA STIRS BRITAIN

Hoover's Vision of War-Time Exemption, Unofficially Considered

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—That President Hoover's vision of food ships exempt from interference in times of war has now taken root in Great Britain is shown by coming discussions and debates to be held by organizations close to the existing government and preparatory to the Five-Power Naval Conference in London in January.

Official comment is still guarded on the moot question of Freedom of the Seas, but the idea of a consideration of the question in all its phases has taken well with a nation naturally prone to political discussion.

The halls of the Fabian Society, where Bernard Shaw and the Sidney Webbs expounded their socialist theories several decades ago, will this winter see discussions of Mr. Hoover's proposal, Frank Wallis Galton, general secretary of the society, forecast to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. About 50 Fabians are members of Parliament.

"President Hoover has offered his idea for our consideration and although we have never touched on it in the society previously, we are going to consider it now," said Mr. Galton. "It is a matter which should be discussed in all its implications."

When asked for the present attitude of the society on the subject of food ships Mr. Galton said it recognized the two sides to the question. "It may seem inhumane to interfere with food ships in wartime," he added, "but what is to be said if by that action the war itself is shortened? Our German blockade shortened the Great War by six months. But if, on the other hand, our discussione will show scientific proof that non-interference with food ships will not prolong war, then well and good for President Hoover's proposal."

W. Arthur Peacock, editor of "The Clarion," Socialist monthly for so long carried on by Robert Blatchford, intimates that the many "Clarion Circles" and labor youth organizations over the country will have winter discussion forums on the subject.

Several British observers, while applauding the general tone of Mr. Hoover's views, regard his food ships idea as sentimental and springing from his war-time activity in that branch.

"Both Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hoover have come to a clear understanding of a common policy for peace that has made such questions of parity, food ships, and relative naval strength largely irrelevant, as far as the two countries are concerned," Herbert Tracey of the Trades Union Congress and editor of the Industrial Review and the Industrial News, told a representative of the Monitor. "The success of the coming conference depends on our ability to satisfy the other powers. Thus, such questions as freedom of the seas are mere questions of detail and have lost their sinister character."

Rollins' Poetry Book Wins Florida Award

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—Illustrating the working theory that instruction and expression in the field of creative writing should go hand-in-hand, the Rollins Book of Verse, containing work of student poets of Rollins College, has just been published here.

Rollins College students meet and discuss the fundamentals of poetry, hear the best verse of the best poets read and, in general, become familiar with the work of their contemporaries and the various schools of poetry technique. The work is read anonymously and freely criticized.

Jessie B. Rittenhouse edited the book which was published by the Angell Press and has been awarded the annual book award of the Poetry Society of Florida. It is similar in character to books of student verse from Dartmouth, Mount Holyoke and Amherst.

In a foreword Mrs. Rittenhouse who is an informal adviser to the students, quotes Robert Frost's introduction to the Dartmouth volume in which he observes whimsically that, while he would not precisely attempt to regularize poetry courses or have them directed by coaches as football is directed "it does seem as if student poetry could be a little more connived at than it is."

Street Traction Man Turns to Air Travel

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—James F. Hamilton, who rose from motorman of a Buffalo trolley car to president of the New York State Railways and 18 associated traction companies, has resigned the latter post to become president of a proposed merger organization uniting transportation operations of five aviation company subsidiaries.

At 52 Mr. Hamilton has won the reputation of being an authority on national transportation problems and a leader in establishing amicability between traction lines and municipalities and companies and workers. The Rochester service-at-cost contract, regarded as a model for municipal traction systems, has been credited largely to him.

The new air subsidiary, it is understood, will include the Colonial Airways Corporation, Interstate Air Lines, Inc., Southern Air Transport, the Emory-Riddle Aviation Corporation and Universal Air Lines. Flying schools and airports operated by the companies will come under control of the new subsidiary.

New Comet Photographed by Harvard Observatory

The new comet discovered by A. Wilk of Cracow, Poland, was located and photographed at the Harvard Observatory, according to an announcement by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director. The Harvard observers received accurate determinations of position from the observatories at the University of Chicago, Johns Hopkins University, and Heidelberg, which will aid in the computation of the comet's orbit.

The comet is getting brighter, and has an embryonic tail, quite slender, and about a third of a degree in length. The Harvard report gave the comet's motion as south-eastward, at about three degrees a day. Additional photographs are planned by Dr. Shapley.

FLORIDA CITY NOW VEGETABLE SHIPPING POINT

Fort Lauderdale Becoming Known as Important Seaport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.—This city, situated midway between Miami and Palm Beach, has become nationally known as an important shipping point for winter vegetables. During the winter every siding and platform is loaded with thousands of crates of peppers, lettuce, corn, cabbage, potatoes and egg plant. Barges bring immense loads of produce down the canals and rivers from the Everglades to this shipping center, Broward County's seat, to be sent by fast trains to the northern markets.

Being the nearest city to the Everglades on the Florida East Coast, Fort Lauderdale presents vast opportunities with the development of this great agricultural region. Much of Broward County lies within the Everglades. Here planting begins in the early fall, and the process of planting and harvesting continues through the long growing season, two and three crops from the same ground being the regular result.

More and more acreage is being planted in citrus fruits, and experts are authorities for the statement that Broward County is destined to become one of the leaders in citrus production in the next few years.

Port Everglades, formerly known as Lake Mable Harbor, only two miles from the business section of Fort Lauderdale, is now completed, and open to the commerce of the world. On Aug. 10, 1929, the first vessel carrying a commercial cargo steamed into this port. It was the German freighter, Vogtland, 366 feet long and drawing 21 feet of water, which had the honor of being the first to dock at Port Everglades, which is 35 feet deep at mean low tide, and less than two miles from the deep water of the Atlantic Ocean where millions of tons of the world's commerce pass yearly.

Besides being an important agricultural center, Fort Lauderdale is also a city of beautiful homes and a popular winter resort. There are several fine hotels and a golf and country club with an 18 hole course. The municipal bathing casino and swimming pool is one of the finest in Florida, and the Fort Lauderdale swimming team holds its own in aquatic contests.

Make Your Christmas Dinner Complete with

MAKEPEACE CRANBERRY SAUCE

Makepeace Cranberry Sauce delights every taste. Piquantly pleasing—appetite teasing—flavorsome and GOOD. Made from the finest of ripe, red, Cape Cod cranberries — cooked to retain ALL the delicious juices. Sweet enough to please — tart enough to tease.

No bother to prepare—just chill in the can—and serve.

ORDER your Christmas supply from your convenient store—TODAY

Picture to yourself the Mince Pies grandmother used to make—how they came from the oven with flaky golden-brown crusts bursting with their freight of savory filling—heralded by an aromatic redolence that made the tongue tingle in anticipation of delights to come.

NOW IT'S MINCE PIE TIME

—and grandmother's kind of pies and turnovers can be made without the long, hard task of preparing Mince Meat. Friend's have done all the work for you, and offer you this delicious Mince Meat, all ready to use. Prepared from an old New England recipe—with lots of meat, fruits, suet and spices. You'll like it, too.

Friend's

New England

MINCE MEAT

Ask your grocer, and if he can't supply you, send us the coupon.

Please send me postpaid a full sized can of Friend's Mince Meat. I enclose 30c.

Name: _____

Address: _____

FRIEND BROTHERS, Melrose Station, Boston, Mass.

Bakers of Friend's Brick Oven Baked Beans

EUROPE JOINS IN FACILITATING PRESS SERVICE

Move Made to Eliminate Delay in Transportation of Publications

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Facilitating the dispatch of publications by linking up present means of transit was the most important question debated at the European Conference on the Transport of Newspapers and Periodicals which recently took place here, and which arose out of a resolution passed by the Conference of Press Experts held in 1927.

The press experts declared their belief "that international understanding and the promotion of peace can best be encouraged by the widest possible dissemination of news, and therefore urged the governments concerned to consider the pressing need for the early abolition of any taxes and other restrictions on newspapers which hinder a fuller and more extended circulation of the international press."

Nineteen countries were represented, including France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Poland, Rumania and Spain, while the International Air Traffic Association, the International Bureau of the World Postal Union, the International Railway Transport and Railway Union, the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the Messageries Hachette, all sent officials to act in an advisory capacity.

The conference proposed that a transport system for daily newspapers in international traffic should be based on the International Convention Concerning the Transport of Goods by Rail. If this system can be applied newspapers will be carried in much the same way as passengers' luggage, that is to say, as far as possible by through trains and trains de luxe, including the International Sleeping Car Company's trains.

The duties at present charged on newspapers bring in comparatively trifling sums, and if they could be abolished altogether no government would be very much the worse and delays would be avoided. Moreover, the customs and police formalities could be carried out simultaneously, newspaper parcels being examined in the same way as passengers' luggage.

The conference also recommended that government should allow packages of newspapers to b dropped from aircraft in flight. It also suggested improved regulations for combined railway and air navigation transport. The Draft Act suggests that periodicals should be treated in the same way, when possible, as newspapers.

Finally, the conference recommended that the few European governments which have not yet adhered to the Stockholm Convention for a 50 per cent reduction in the ordinary rate for carrying printed matter should do their best to accede to it, and that the question of arranging postal subscriptions to newspapers for a period of less than three months should be considered. These suggestions should certainly do a good deal to speed up the transport of newspapers, if the governments concerned will accept them.

DANISH MOTOR GROUP SOLVES FERRY TANGLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The Danish State Railways and the Union of Danish Automobile Owners have at last arrived at a friendly and mutually satisfactory agreement on the ferry problem.

Owing to the inadequate transport arrangements on board the state railway ferries, the automobile association decided to build its own ferry. This suddenly roused the state railways which decided also to build a large special ferry themselves and obtained the necessary parliamentary grant.

As it would be to the disadvantage of both parties concerned to embark upon keen competition, endeavors were made to arrive at a compromise, and after many unsuccessful attempts a solution has at last been found. The state railways have complied with all the demands of the automobile union, taking over its contract with the Aalborg shipyard, and refunding all its starting and liquidating expenses in connection with the formation of the company. The new ferry is to be ready Aug. 15.

Italy Gains Place in Field of Aviation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Italy's entry into the civil aviation field was comparatively recent, and by the standards of mileage flown, the number of passengers and weight of freight and mail carried, its air transport system entitles it to a prominent position among Europe's principal aerial powers.

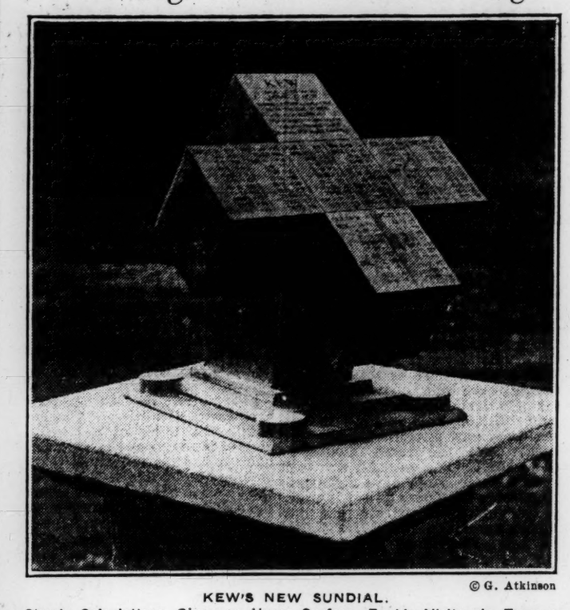
The first Italian commercial air line was established on April 1, 1926, and in that year its airplanes covered 66,434 kilometers (about 87,000 miles) and its seaplanes 456,688 kilometers (about 570,800 miles). A glance at today's airways map of Italy shows that its network of air lines is as complete as that of its railways. Almost all the principal Italian cities are today connected by air—Rome, Genoa, Turin, Milan, Venice, Trieste, Ancona, Naples, Bari, Brindisi, Palermo, Syracuse, Cagliari, etc., and the extensions of the Italian air lines reach Marseilles, Barcelona, Palma, Munich, Gratz, Klangenfurth, Vienna, Scutari, Tirana, Coritza, Valona, Argirocastro, Corfu, Athens, Suda (Crete), Alexandria, Constantinople and Tripoli. This net of air lines covers 12,797 kilometers (about 15,000 miles).

Denmark Adopts International Gauge

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Denmark has at last taken up the question of using an "international standard" for the manufactured products of the country. This will be of great advantage in simplifying the work for the factories, and the saving of material. Arrangements are being made for the exchange of information every six months with other countries, so that changes may be made, if necessary in the goods made by each country, and improvements carried out.

Tells Right Time—Sun Permitting



© G. Atkinson

KEW'S NEW SUNDIAL.

Simple Calculations, Given on Upper Surface, Enable Visitor to Famous London Gardens to Find the Hour of Day. Left Side of Lower Cube Is Seen to Have Shadow Thrown Partially Across. Later Reading Will Be Taken From Another Side, According as Sun and Shadow Strike It.

Cubic Sundial, Guaranteed Reliable, Novel Attraction at Kew Gardens

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew have recently become possessed of a novel form of sundial, the work of Prof. C. V. Boys. The dial is not only accurate, though not perhaps a speedy way of learning the time, but it is also a very beautiful ornament. This particular one is mounted on one of the little pillars from the balustrade of the old Kew Bridge.

The dial consists of five equal cubes with plain faces. The whole 36 surfaces are truly square and are held on a tranezium shaped support. The cubes are in the form of a Greek cross, thus having eight outer edges. Such a cross laid flat at the pole would have all its edges parallel to the axis of the earth—and each of the outside edges would thus cast its shadow for three hours on the face of the adjacent cube. Thus the shadow would be thrown by one onto another of the cubes throughout the 24 hours of an arctic day. In other parts of the earth the dial is placed parallel to its supposed polar position and the moving shadow is thrown onto the different faces successively.

On the upper surface are given full directions as to the position of Kew and the calculations to be made in order to arrive at Greenwich mean time or "summer" time. There are 88 entries calculated from the year 1930 which is halfway between two leap years. People with an astronomical bent will doubtless find entertainment in setting their watche to the correct time within half a minute of the sun's time.

Member of Parliament Classes Radio as Threat to Orator, Boon to Logician

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—John Buchan gave his presidential address to the members of the Glasgow University Dialectic Society recently, in the course of which he analyzed the spoken and the written word in order to demonstrate the essential differences which lay between them.

He expressed the opinion that the orator would lose many of his advantages in electioneering when his speeches were conveyed to listeners through the medium of wireless.

If radiocasting continued, said Mr. Buchan, it would become the only medium for conveying messages to the country. All the advantages of the orator would be gone—the golden voice, the subtle emotions, the passionate appeal, the impressive presence, the flashing eye; the only thing that would matter was that a man should be able to speak clearly and speak good sense. His speech would be judged by millions of listeners at their own firesides according to the matter and not to the manner. The change would take much of the color out of public life, but, on the other hand, it might lead to an exaltation of reason and good sense.

DENMARK TO MAKE BID FOR TOURIST BUSINESS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—During the last summer nearly 100,000 tourists visited Denmark, and through an inquiry at hotels, places of amusement and tourists tickets, it has been noted that 20,000,000 crowns was spent.

Up to the present the Tourists Society of Denmark has done very little in the way of advertising, compared with the other Scandinavian countries, but it is ready to spend a sum of money for a better train service, and for more excursion trains all over Denmark.

Engine Power Raised on P. & O. Steamers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Reference has been made in the report of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company to the fact that some of their branch line steamers, which hitherto have operated on the London to Australia route, via Cape Town, with third-class passengers only, have undergone considerable overhauling.

This has included conversion to oil burning and fitting with the Bauer-Wach exhaust turbine and other mechanical devices, with the result that their speed has improved by 10 or 15 per cent and there has been a reduction in their fuel consumption to the same extent. Similarly two of the first-class mail steamers of the company, the Moolтan and the Moloja, have been scheduled to have considerable additions and improvements made in their machinery, which, although the report does not say so, are also likely to increase their speed and improve their fuel consumption. In this case, however, it is believed that some form of electrical attachment is being used to produce this result.

So far as steam engines are concerned, many of these improvements have been dictated by the increasing competition of the motor ship, but now that the efficiency of marine installations in steamships has been brought to such a pitch, the designers of Diesel engines have, by way of rejoinder, been looking into ways and means of improving marine oil engines without increasing their size or weight.

One outcome of this transition is the invention of Buchi, a Swiss engineer, who has devised a system of utilizing exhaust gases for developing increased power. He does so by means of an exhaust turbine which is direct-coupled to a blower. This in turn draws air from the engine room or atmosphere, forcing it into the cylinders on the inlet stroke at a pressure higher than that of the atmosphere. The net result is to push into the cylinders about double the weight of pure air ordinarily introduced into the Diesel engine, thereby increasing the normal efficiency of the engine.

RUSSIA RAISES REQUIREMENTS FOR SOCIAL AID

Year's Insurance Benefits to Reach Approximately 1,300,000,000 Rubles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The Soviet Union possesses a very comprehensive system of state-supported social insurance. The number of persons coming under its application is estimated at about 11,000,000, and during the current year the sum of 1,300,000,000 rubles will be paid out in various forms of insurance benefits.

Every trade-union member automatically and without cost to himself is entitled to participate in this social insurance scheme, which makes it possible to pay wages and salaries to persons temporarily incapacitated for work, to maintain sanatoria and rest homes, to pay out unemployment doles and to assist mothers.

Social insurance thus far covers chiefly the city population, although agricultural laborers are entitled to benefit by it, and quite possibly some arrangement will be made for insuring the rapidly growing class of peasants who go into collective farms.

Recently the social insurance regulations have been tightened, with the avowed double objective of preventing malingerers from taking unfair advantage of them and of excluding from their benefit, so far as possible, all members of the classes which are treated as pariahs in Russia, such as former landowners, former or present merchants and factory owners, priests and ministers of religion, etc.

It is now stipulated that only manual workers with three years of service or more shall receive full wages for absence from work due to some incapacity and lasting less than 15 days. All office workers and manual workers whose service has lasted less than three years are to receive three-quarters of their wages for these short-term periods of absence. If drunkenness is the cause of incapacity for work, there is to be no payment for the first five days.

Among the unemployed, trade-union members receive preference in payment of benefits. To be entitled to such benefits, trade-union members must have worked two years; persons who do not belong to trade unions must have worked three years.

An unemployed person who refuses work which is offered him without adequate cause is struck off the list of those receiving benefits for three months; and, if this case is repeated, he is struck off permanently.

Broad Pan-European Viewpoint Is Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — President Masaryk, in the review, "Neue Europa," gives an interview on the subject of Pan-Europe. After heartily supporting Aristide Briand's suggestions, Masaryk defines his ideal of Europeanization, as meaning cultural co-operation and understanding between the different peoples, and sees therein a further step toward democracy and humanitarianism.

The Pan-European question, he says, must be regarded from a broad viewpoint, otherwise no progress will be possible. Such problems as Anschluss—that is, the connection between Germany and Austria, Masaryk regards as romantic rather than acute, and recommends that the Danube federation and kindred questions should be judged from a European point of view.

TEN TRAINS OF ORANGES SENT FROM VANCOUVER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Ten special trains carrying nothing but bundles of Japanese oranges to all parts of Canada recently pulled out of Vancouver over the two transcontinental lines and sped eastward with the despatch of passenger trains. Growing conditions have been favorable in Japan and the fruit arrived in good condition. Demand for the small oranges of Japan is growing in the Christmas season. The oranges are marketed under co-operative control conditions by an association sponsored by the Japanese Government.

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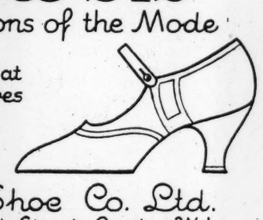

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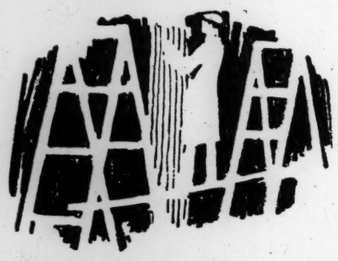

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New Accord Brings Peace to Vast Spaces in Manchuria

(Continued from Page 1)

refused to talk (except for international publication) until the status quo had been restored. Border clashes punctuated the months of summer and early autumn.

Many writers, remembering the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-05, have long prophesied trouble in Manchuria because of the conflicting ambitions of Tokyo and Moscow. The recent trouble came about from very different reasons. Ever since the close of the World War the Chinese have been pursuing a policy of constant pressure against all foreign nations dealing with them. They have declined to recognize any agreement unbacked by force. If a foreign office showed a tendency to compromise, willing to assist China in the fulfillment of her "legitimate ambitions," China forced the issue, demanding immediate satisfaction. When Nationalist soldiers attacked the British Concession at Hankow, Downing Street, hoping to bring an end to anti-British boycotts, adopted a conciliatory attitude and succeeded in placing itself in the wrong. Chinese diplomats wrung immense gain from the conversations, Britain gav up its concession and committed itself to the rendition of Weihaiwei and Tientsin.

Japan, while holding to its treaty rights more firmly than any other nation interested in China, has been bilked in like manner. Last spring it withdrew its troops from Shantung (whither they had been sent in defense of interests which the Chinese were unwilling or unable to safeguard) on the condition that anti-Japanese boycotts should cease. On the contrary, these boycotts, enjoying the approval of the Nanking Government, continued for some months more bitterly than ever.

Harbin Coup d'Etat

The Harbin coup d'état was simply the culminating incident of a long campaign against Soviet Russia. The railway, under agreements signed in Peiping and Mukden in 1924, is a joint commercial enterprise of the Chinese and the Russians. The agreements were designed to keep it out of politics. It was stated at the time that the operation of the line should be conducted by a force half Chinese and half Russian, but that the management and supervision should be by a staff in which the Russians (thanks to their greater technical skill) would be predominant. To show their good will to China, the Russians agreed to cut down the life of the lease from 1983 to 1963, when the railway was to be turned over to the Chinese. Moreover, they stipulated that the Chinese might buy the entire road at any time previous to the expiration of the lease by paying what it had cost. To this the Chinese officials affixed their signatures. Their July "Putsch" seemingly was designed to get the railway without paying anything for it.

After the first move, which came at 11 o'clock on the morning of July 10 and involved the telephone and telegraph service of the railway, the diplomatic situation was somewhat clouded. One of the first Russians arrested by the soldiers under Chang Ching-hui, Governor of the Harbin district, was the correspondent of Tass, the official Russian news agency. The affair had to be "covered" from Manchuli, which is a good 500 miles to the west of Harbin, on the Siberian frontier.

Working for Delay

As a result, it missed the Moscow morning papers of July 11 and got but slight notice in the evening papers of the same day. Not until the morning of July 12 was it featured. The Kremlin likewise was in the dark as to the true state of affairs for some time. When the gravity of the situation was assured, however, little time was lost. An ultimatum was drafted and handed to Sha Wei-sun, a minor official of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow, but the only one in the city. This ultimatum, giving China 72 hours in which to reply, actually was written about noon of July 13, but Mr. Sha was not found until 4 o'clock the following morning. He took one look at the brief note (about 50 typewritten lines) and declared that he could not possibly translate it into Chinese in fewer than 24 hours. Moreover, since it would be necessary for him to transmit it to Nanking and then for Nanking to transmit it to Mukden, he thought that some extension should be granted. This was done and the three-day notice actually dated from the time the note was received by Nanking, about noon of July 15 (Nanking time).

Terms of Ultimatum

The terms of the ultimatum were that a conference should be called immediately to regulate the affairs of the railway, that the previous status of the railway be immediately restored, that all arrested citizens of the Soviet Union be released and that Chinese cease all persecution of Soviet citizens and institutions.

The action of the Chinese officials when the press carried reports of this ultimatum was interesting. Just before the note was delivered, Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Foreign Minister, was quoted as saying that the Harbin coup had been carried out on his orders. On the following day, according to press reports from Peiping, he announced that China and Soviet Russia were on the "friendliest terms." One day later another dispatch announced that he had telegraphed Nanking, asking that no reply be made to the ultimatum until his return to that city and on the day after that he told interviewers that, so far as he knew, there was no ultimatum, that a copy had not been sent him.

It was evident that China was playing for time, using one excuse or another to stretch the 72-hour limit, already extended about 36 hours by the necessity for translation. The presence of Russian troops in the border towns and the apparent intention of the Soviet Union to force the ultimatum, however, resulted in a decision more sudden than had been contemplated.

President Hastens Reply

Dr. Wang was due to arrive in Nanking an hour or so after the ultimatum had expired on July 18, but on July 17 President Chiang Kai-shek decided that matters were too grave to permit the additional delay. He made a reply to the note on his own authority, declaring that the Manchurian troubles could be settled amicably on the basis of existing Sino-Russian relations, and that a fuller reply would be given as soon as the full text of the Soviet ultimatum had arrived in Nanking. China agreed to the Russian demand for a conference to settle the difficulties, but not to restore the previous status of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the sine qua non of the Russian ultimatum.

Chiang Kai-shek also said that China would free the Russian officials held prisoner along the railway if Russia would release all the Chinese imprisoned in Russian territory. Russian sources in Tokyo declare that they are not in position to do this. About half of the Chinese in Soviet jails are there on convictions of smuggling. Russia allows no rubles to enter or leave the country. This is in line with its policy of stabilizing the currency. The ruble, nominally worth 52 cents (still worth that in Russia), can be bought in Harbin for about 19 cents. The thrifty Chinese can see no reason why a Russian law should prevent them from buying rubles in Harbin, scuttling across the border, and selling them in Russia. In addition to those caught smuggling rubles, there are other Chinese in Russian jails for taking in contraband opium and morphine. The wording of the preliminary note was such that China demanded the release of all these criminals in addition to those presumably interned by the Russian retaliation for the Harbin coup.

Negotiations by Telephone

The Kremlin replied to China that Chiang's reply evaded the main issue. A more formal document which followed it met with similar response. Russia refused to open negotiations. The weeks which followed were crammed with conflicting rumors. Leon Peter Serebriakoff had been sent forward from Moscow to enter into conversations with the Chinese should their reply prove sufficiently docile. It did not, and negotiations never were formally opened, but for weeks reports flooded into Tokyo of parleys between the Russian delegate and either Chu Chao-yang, the Nanking representative, or Tsai, the spokesman of Chang Hsueh-liang. At first it appeared that the negotiators actually had met face to face. Later, it was established that the telephone had been substituted for the conference table.

Nanking, Harbin and Mukden reported affairs progressing toward an early and peaceful conclusion. China said it wanted peace. Moscow was no less vehement in its protestations of desire for an amicable settlement but denied that any negotiations whatsoever were toward and asserted that settlement would have to be on the Russian terms.

Throughout the summer and early autumn reports of border clashes were daily news features. Moscow prepared numberless manifestoes, complaining to the world that White Russian and Chinese bands continually crossed the frontier to pillage and that the 3,000 Red Russian prisoners in Manchuria were being subjected to indescribable cruelties. China retaliated with the statement that most of the clashes took place on the Chinese side of the border.

"Editorial Warfare"

Whatever the truth of these conflicting statements may have been, it is certain that the "warfare" between the middle of July and the end of September was largely vocal and editorial. Both sides played for some possible future advantage. China hoped that foreign intervention would save it the consequences of its misdeeds.

Russia also was playing a canny waiting game. It knew that all was not well with the Chinese Government. At the time of the July coup the Nanking Governmnt seemed to be having things pretty well all its own way in China. The Wuhan and Kwangtung rebellions had not yet taken definite shape. The Leftist group appeared to have little backing. General Chang Tso-chang, who controls the Province of Kirin, in Manchuria, semed well content with the situation. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called Christian general, was announcing his improbable plan of leaving China and living abroad. General Yen Hsi-shan, the "model governor" of Shansi, had adopted a conciliatory rôle. Nanking was ambitious to control all the railways of China. It is not unlikely that it also hoped to weaken the influence of Chang Hsueh-liang, the "Young General." Young Chang appears to have suspected this. There now is ample reason to believe that he has entered a defensive alliance with Yen and Feng. The group does not mean to attack Nanking, but woe unto Nanking if it poaches upon the special and all but autonomous spheres of influence of the three warlords.

Surrounded by Enemies

Thus Nanking finds itself ringed about by enemies in territories which it pretends to control. Chang Hsueh-liang agreed to allow Nanking to handle all diplomatic questions. That, however, was in July and after July Nanking provided no money to support its military policy vis-à-vis Russia. Young Chang's troops were in the field and Young Chang's coffers provided the $10,000,000 necessary to keep them there. On more than one occasion during the autumn he threatened to take Manchuria's diplomatic matters back into his own hands and late in November a threat of this kind finally forced action from Nanking, which simultaneously appealed to the powers for an international conference to settle the difficulties and asked Moscow to open negotiations on the old basis.

Russia therefore was at odds with a divided China, composed of a Nanking which had little to back its words, a Mukden which provided both men and money and got no credit for either and a collection of other factions.

China has not lacked for spokesmen. Their statements, arising from their conflicting interests in this matter, have been responsible for the apparent muddle abroad as to the true state of affairs. The officials of the Harbin Special District, who conducted the raid on the Russian Consulate-General at Harbin and seized the railway naturally had to maintain a strong attitude. If they lost in this matter they would presumably have lost their jobs.

Russia's Position

Chang Tso-chang, Governor of Kirin Province, wanted peace. His soldiers were being used, but he had nothing to gain from war. Possibly he saw in loss of face for the Harbin administrators a chance to obtain control of that district, which is actually in Kirin Province, but over which he was not allowed to exercise jurisdiction. Nanking formerly took a strong stand. Now it stands in urgent need of peace.

Russia's position was fairly plain. Technically the Kremlin was in the right, for it always had been careful to preserve the letter of its agreements with China. It sent its ultimatum. China failed to do the only thing which could bring about the opening of negotiations: restore the status quo. Russia had obtained little from China save conflicting assurances from half a dozen sources. Meanwhile, it complained, Chinese and White Russian bands had been crossing the border and harrying noncombatants. The troops under General Blücher accordingly were ordered to undertake a general attack, designed to push back the Chinese so that they would be too far from the boundary for raids into Soviet territory.

One Chinese embarrassment has been the failure of the expected help from Japan. But in this case Japan's sympathies are with Russia. Practically every Japanese newspaper at the time condemned the action of Gen. Chang Ching-hui (in command of the Harbin Special District) and his soldiers. Japan has no political or cultural affinity, for Russia and no sympathy with Communistic ideals, but it does have a railway lease in Manchuria very similar to the Chinese Eastern Railway lease. It does not wish a precedent for the rendition of railway leases to be erected by Chinese action. If present hostilities were to converge on Harbin, there are indications that Japan would move a strong body of troops to Changchun, the junction of the South Manchuria and Chinese Eastern Railways, and simply preserve its rights.

Much at Stake

What then was at stake in the crisis? A glance at a map offers a partial answer. The Chinese Eastern Railway, 782 miles long, was built in the closing years of the last century under special contract between the old Tsarist régime and the old Imperial Government of China. It is worth approximately $520,000,000. Starting at Pogranichinaya (the Chinese name is Suifenho), it cuts westward through one of the richest timber countries of the world, crosses the Kendeh-lin Mountains. It then comes out on the broad Siberian plain, as flat and fertile as Kansas, and runs up to Harbin. Harbin is the commercial center of all North Manchuria. It lies on the eastern bank of the navigable Sungari River and draws a wealth of timber, furs, wheat, Indian corn and beans from the surrounding country. The head office of the railway is there. Leaving Harbin, the railway crosses the Great Khingan Mountains and joins with the Trans-Siberian Railway at Manchuli. A branch of the Chinese Eastern cuts southward from Harbin to Changchum, where it joins the South Manchuria Railway, which is under Japanese control. The railway is the mainstay of the entire district and, in recent years, has been profitable.

Without the Chinese Eastern Railway the port of Vladivostok would be of little worth. To be sure, it still would have the freights of the Ussuri Railway, which joins with the Chinese Eastern at Pogranichnaya and follows the Manchurian border all the way around to Manchuli, but that region is sparsely inhabited and its freights amount to little when they are compared with those handled by the line across North Manchuria.

Military Strengths

Any estimate of the comparative military strengths of Russia and China must take into account the relative efficiency of the Russian and Chinese soldier. The balance appeared to lie with the former. Few military men have been able to forget the Tsinan affair of May, 1928, when 2000 Japanese evicted 40,000 of Chiang Kai-shek's troops from the walled city and kept 44,000 more from entering. China was supposed to have 1,000,000 men in arms. According to an estimate prepared by the Japanese general staff, 270,000 of these were in Manchuria.

The forces of the Russians in the littoral, along the northern border and in the neighborhood of Manchuli were estimated by the same authority at 40,000. However the headquarters of the Siberian division of the Soviet Army was in Irkutsk, only about 1½ days from Manchuli. The small Russian force could be augmented swiftly and efficiently.

Russia's Air Supremacy

The air supremacy of the Russians was another factor. Russia claims to be the third air power of the world, surpassed only by the United States and France. On the other hand, there were said to be 100 planes in Manchuria. However, in all past wars, Chinese pilots have refrained from engaging each other above the earth. It is held unethical. For this reason, Soviet officials were inclined to believe that any struggle would be short. Once the three mountain passes had been seized, only a vastly superior force could have dislodged the Russian defenders unless it were better equipped in the air than the Chinese were.

A brief résumé of Sino-Russian relations since 1919 accordingly follows:

During the Siberian occupation in 1919 an interallied commission was appointed to control the transportation system in Siberia and, at the time of the Washington Conference in 1922, it still exercised supervisory powers over the Chinese Eastern. The conference decided to let the Chinese Eastern Railway Company operate the road and would have appointed a finance committee to watch over it had not the Chinese delegate objected that this would interfere with the administrative sovereignty of China. Prior to the conference, in 1919 and 1920, the Chinese Government had attempted to establish its control over the road, replacing the Russian general manager with three Chinese directors, despite protests from the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the French Government. French money had a great deal to do with financing the railroad. In October, 1920, a temporary agreement was signed between the bank and the Chinese Government by which the latter retained temporary control. A little before this, Leo Karakhan, assistant commissar of foreign affairs in Moscow, had been endeavoring to curry favor with the Chinese by announcing Russia's policy as the abandonment of all rights, privileges and concessions provided in the agreements concluded during the Tsarist régime.

Resumé of Conflict

Nothing happened to the Chinese Eastern after the Washington conference until September, 1923, when Karakhan arrived in Peiping as Russia's ambassador. The road continued to lose money. After protracted negotiations, two agreements were signed in May and October of 1924, one in Peiping, with the central government, and the other in Mukden, with the autonomous government of Manchuria. Russia gave up extraterritoriality and other rights. China recognized Russia's economic ownership of the railway zone and an agreement provided for joint Sino-Soviet operation, with five Russian and five Chinese directors on the governing board. In actual management, a preponderance was given to Russia, the manager and two assistant managers being Russian and the other assistant manager Chinese.

Hardly had the ink dried on these agreements when Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian warlord, seized 80 per cent of the land granted to the railway by the lease. Other coups of similar nature followed. The Chinese took the Amur fleet of the railway. They seized the Harbin Municipal Assembly. They took half the bank deposits of the railway. On May 27 Chinese troops raided the Russian Consulate General at Harbin and seized a great many documents. Foreign language newspapers in China, no matter how rabidly anti-Soviet they may be, agree that the alleged documents were undoubtedly forged. It had been known for some time that the Chinese were concocting some plan designed to put Russia in the wrong and give them an excuse for seizing the railway.

Russia Provocative

It is noteworthy that during the September trial of the 38 Russians seized in the Harbin Consulate-General raid, the procurators refused to place the alleged incriminating documents in evidence and refused to allow the defendents to produce witnesses.

Nevertheless the Russians have not been entirely guiltless. While staying within the letter of the law, they had taken advantage of various loopholes to run the railway in their own manner. Under the 1924 agreements, the Russian manager had charge of the road between directors' meetings. By remaining away from the meetings, the Russian directors prevented a quorum and therefore left the Russian manager in full control for long periods.

The Chinese based much of their case on the charge that Communists are forbidden by law to live in Manchuria. This law was passed after the 1924 agrement. Since a Soviet national is almost necessarily a Communist there is little equity in the attempt to make the new law nullify the 1924 agrement. There is, however, reason to suspect that the Russians were not wholly guiltless of circulating the banned propaganda, for the Harbin Consulate-General had 100 employees and 12 telephones.

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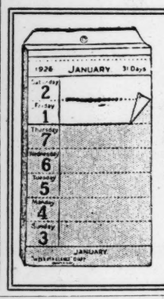

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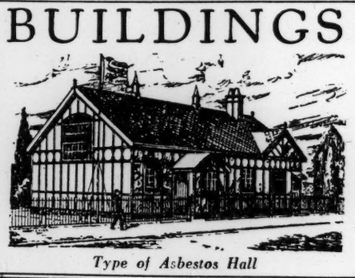

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SINO-RUSSIAN ACCORD ENDS LONG DISPUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

management of the railway are to be solved at the forthcoming Soviet-Chinese conference.

"The following measures are to be carried out immediately:

1. Restoration on the basis of the old agreement of the activities of the board of management of the Chinese Eastern Railway and resumption of their duties by the Soviet members of the board. Henceforth the Chinese chairman of the board of management and the Soviet vice-manager of the board must act jointly and in conformity with Point 6, Article 1, of the Soviet-Mukden agreement.

To Release Arrested Citizens

"2. Restoration of the former proportion of offices held by the Soviet and Chinese citizens and reinstatement (or immediate appointment of new candidates should such be recommended by the Soviet Government) of Soviet citizens in the offices of heads and assistant heads of departments.

"3. The orders and instructions on the railway issued in behalf of the board of management and the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway, beginning with July 10, 1929, are considered invalid unless properly confirmed by the local management and administration of the railway.

"All Soviet citizens, without exception, arrested by Chinese authorities in connection with the dispute since May 1, 1929, will be immediately released without division into categories, including Soviet citizens arrested during the search of the Harbin Consulate on May 27, 1929. The Soviet Government will also immediately release all Chinese citizens, without exception, arrested in connection with the conflict, and interned Chinese soldiers and officers.

Restore Railway Officials

"All employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, who were discharged or who resigned as from July 10, 1929, shall be given the right and opportunity immediately to return to the positions they held prior to their discharge and to receive any money owing them from the railway. Those who fail to exercise this right must be paid immediately full wages, pensions, dues, etc., owing them. Vacancies may be filled only in the proper order by the lawful board of management and administration and all former Russian citizens or noncitizens of the U. S. S. R. employed by the railway during the dispute must be summarily and immediately discharged.

"The Chinese authorities shall immediately disarm Russian White Guard detachments and deport from the three eastern provinces (which make up Manchuria) their organizers and inspirers.

"Leaving open the question of resumption of full diplomatic and consular relations between the Soviet Union and China until the Soviet-Chinese conference, both parties consider possible and necessary the immediate restoration of Soviet consulates in the three eastern provinces and of Chinese consulates in their respective seats in the Soviet Far East."

Consuls' Privilege Guaranteed

"In view of the fact that the Soviet Union Government declared on May 21, 1929, that 'since Chinese authorities have proved their clear unwillingness and inability to reckon with the generally accepted principles of international law and custom, it does not henceforth regard itself bound by these principles in relation to Chinese representation at Moscow and Chinese consulates in Soviet territory, and that this representation and these consulates shall no longer enjoy the extraterritoriality to which international law entitles them' and that both parties intend to restore consular relations between them on the basis of conforming with the principles of international law and customs, the Mukden Government declares that it undertakes to assure the Soviet consulates in the three eastern provinces full inviolability and privilges, to which international law and custom entitle them, and will of course refrain from any actions violating this inviolability and these privileges.

Conference on Jan. 25

"On its part, the Soviet Government will discontinue the special régime established by it between May 21, 1929, and the rupture of relations for Chinese consulates, and grants these consulates, which are to be restored by virtue of the first clause of this protocol, on Soviet territory in the Far East all privileges and full inviolability to which international law and custom entitle them.

"With the restoration of the consulates, opportunity shall immediately be given for resumption of normal activity by all Soviet business organizations existing before the conflict within the three eastern provinces. Similar opportunity shall be offered to Chinese commercial enterprises which existed within the Soviet Union, whose operations were discontinued in connection with the conflict rgarding the Chinese Eastern Railway. The question of commercial relations between the two countries as a whole shall be settled by the Soviet-Chinese conference.

"The question of the real guarantees for the observance of the agreements and the interests of both sides shall be solved at the forthcoming conference.

"Soviet-Chinese conference to regulate all outstanding questions shall be held in Moscow on Jan. 25, 1930.

"The peaceful situation on the frontiers of China and the Soviet Union shall be restored immediately. This shall be subsequent to withdrawal of troops by both sides.

"This protocol enters into force from the moment of its signature."

Consuls Plan New Move to Investigate Frontiers

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

CHANGCHUNG — The consular train returned to Harbin on Dec. 22 with its main object of investigating conditions in the war zone unaccomplished. The only result is abundant confirmation of the reports of looting by the Chinese soldiery. Mientuko and Buchatu have been stripped.

Latest reports state that Marshal Chang, the Mukden governor, has ordered the military authorities to allow the consular party to pass the frontier. If the railway refuses to risk the train, as before, the party will go by motor.

A new expedition is being organized to leave Harbin shortly.

The Japanese timber concession has erected at the foot of the Khingans shelters for 600 Barga refugees and large herds of stock.

Curtail Foreign Rights - Around Coast, China's Aim

NANKING, China (AP)—The Foreign Minister, C. T. Wang, outlining the foreign policy of the Nationalist Government for 1930, has declared that the work of his ministry during the coming year would be devoted to the abolition of foreign navigation rights along the coasts and inland waters of China.

In addition, Mr. Wang hoped to obtain the withdrawal of foreign troops on Chinese soil and the retrocession to China of foreign concessions and settlements.

He added that on Great Britain's initiative, preparations were being made for revising the Sino-British treaties, and that a draft embodying modifications had already been forwarded to London.

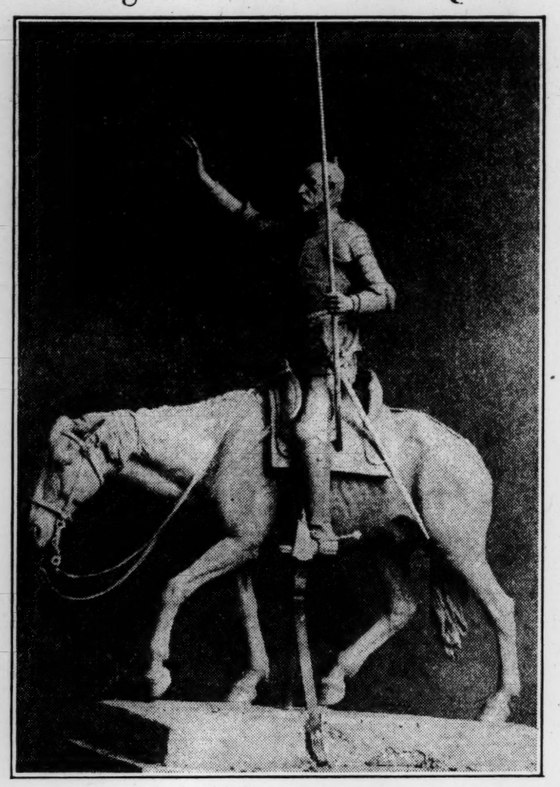
"Adequate measures will be taken by the end of this year regarding the extraterritoriality issue," Mr. Wang affirmed. "The efforts made during the current year toward the abolition of it have not been made in vain."

Stimson Gratified

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Stimson indicated his pleasure over the settlement of the Chinese-Soviet difficulties.

Colonel Stimson declined to comment beyond the fact that reports from Moscow clearly indicated that the long-standing problem had been settled.

Spanish Nations Unite in Paying Homage to Author of 'Don Quixote'



Cost of Monument at Madrid Met by Gifts From Castilian-Speaking Peoples—Sculptor's Design Presents Imposing Group of Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The new monument in Madrid to Cervantes, which is nearly finished, stands in a commanding site in the center of the Plaza de España, near the Royal Palace.

The site is well chosen, for, geographically speaking, it may be described as the very heart of Spain, and it is here that all Spanish-speaking nations, through this monument, render homage to the genius of the author of Don Quixote. From every part of the world where Castilian is spoken money to defray its cost has flowed from thousands of subscribers.

An historical name, that of the house of Alba, figures at the head of the list, and the Duke, Spain's patron of art, presides over the committee to which has been intrusted the selection of the plans and superintendence of their execution.

The designer's preference for the severe grandeur of art of the period of Philip II, the influence of which is shown throughout, led to the choice of Don Lorenzo Coulland Valera, a Spanish sculptor, well known also in South Africa.

The memorial consists of two monuments. The more imposing stands 60 feet high, a life-size bronze group of Don Quixote, on a horse, and his man Sancho Panza, on a donkey. The group stands well in front of the main memorial.

A figure of Cervantes, twice life size, crowns the main column. It is superbly carved in white stone, and on either side of the pedestal are carved figures depicting the battle of Lepanto, where the author fought, and a scene in which he appears as a captive of the Moors.

At the back of the monument is an allegorical representation, the "Fount of the Castilian Tongue," features of which are the arms of all Spanish-speaking nations.

AFRICAN RAILWAYS ORDER 6 BIG ENGINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A contract for six locomotives of the "Beyer-Garratt" articulated type has been placed with Messrs. Beyer, Peacock & Co., Ltd., of Gorton, Manchester, by the Union of South Africa Railways. These locomotives are the most powerful steam engines designed and manufactured in any country outside the United States.

Each locomotive of the "Beyer-Garratt" type is in reality two engines combined with one boiler. The grate area, 74½ square feet, is the largest constructed in any boiler in Europe. The engines are fitted with a mechanical stoker, so that only two enginemen are required. The contract involves a sum of £90,000.

WINDOW IN MEMORY OF HUDSON UNVEILED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The new stained glass window, the gift of citizens of the United States, erected to the memory of Henry Hudson, navigator, in the Church of St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Within Bishopsgate, has been unveiled by Albert Halstead, the American Consul-General in London.

It is a beautiful example of the work of Leonard Walker, rich in design and color, and exquisite in workmanship. St. Ethelburga has now two windows to the memory of Henry Hudson, both executed by Mr. Walker; and a third is tc be placed there next year.

DRY SCOTTISH TOWN HAS ENVIABLE RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Speaking some time ago at a no-license meeting in Kirkintilloch, Tom Johnston, Under-secretary of State for Scotland, said that in preparation for the meeting he had asked the Department of Judicial Statistics in Scotland to give him authoritative figures for last year as to how Kirkintilloch, a dry town, compared with other similiar towns in Scotland so far as police cases arising out of drink were concerned.

They were as follows: Port Glasgow, 193; Renfrew, 42; Alloa, 31; Johnstone, 24; Gourock, 22; Dumbarton, 19; Barrhead, 17; and Kirkintilloch, 3. He said that when the present contracts had expired, those of advertisements for liquor in the post offices would not be renewed, at any rate by this Government.

Jute Twine Industry to Clear Up Inside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Jute Twine Institute, in New York, comprising manufacturers of about 80 per cent of all jute twine manufactured in the United States, has adopted a code of ethics setting forth in plain business language certain interpretations of the Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission Act which are now obligatory for manufacturers in consequence of decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States and other Federal Courts as well as the Federal Trade Commission.

An Unfair Competition Bureau, which will investigate complaints charging unfair methods of competition by anyone in the industry, is a feature of the plan. It will function according to similar enforcement groups established in other industries and is commissioned to lay before the Federal Trade Bureau or the Department of Justice all evidences of unfair practices that come under its jurisdiction.

Gilbert H. Montague, who in matters arising under these laws has acted as legal counsel during the last 15 years for many interests, has been retained as legal counsel of the Jute Twine Institute in all questions arising under the new code.

LONDON EXTENDING INTERNATIONAL CHAIR

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Recognition of the growing importance of studying the interaction of international affairs is revealed in the decision of the London School of Economics to convert the part-time chair of international relations, to which Charles Manning has been appointed, into a full-time chair on account of the steady growth of the work done by the department.

The chair of international relations in London University was founded by the Sir Ernest Cassel Trustees in 1924 for a period of five years in the first instance. It works in conjunction with the chairs of international law and of international history, and co-operates closely with the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

POLISH-GERMAN ACCORD CAUSES RIOT IN WARSAW

Students of Both Races Organize Demonstrations Against Liquidation Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Demonstrations by both Polish and German students against the Polish-German liquidation treaty took place here recently, coinciding with further demonstrations by the former against the Government.

The Polish Nationalist students took the opportunity of a lecture by the Premier (Dr. Casimir Switalski) on the reform of the constitution to give voice to their anti-governmental feelings. They did not, however, succeed in obtaining an entrance into the hall, as the police quickly dispersed them. The attempt to demonstrate before the German Legation was also frustrated. On the square before the Town Hall there was some disturbance and struggle with the mounted police, but without any serious consequences. The Nationalist party had arranged a meeting of protest against the German-Polish liquidation treaty and by their speeches inflamed the young people with a view to stirring up opposition to the Government.

The argument of the opposers to the treaty is that Germans holding property in the former German part of Poland are either in person or by descent the owners of land which had been forcibly taken from the Poles, and the second point is that Poland is voluntarily renouncing a right which has fallen to her in consequence of the law made by Bismarck for the purpose of evicting Poles from the land, viz., that the Government had the first right of purchase, even to the disadvantage of the natural heirs. Poland has partially renounced this right.

While politics are the basis of the student demonstrations in Warsaw, the racial question proves to be the moving power in Cracow. A clash took place recently in Prague between Jews and Christians, starting in an attack made by Jewish students, and this unfortunate step has given rise to some little racial antagonism.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Christmas in the Forest

By REBA M. STEVENS

IT ALL came about because Little Brother Rabbit grew adventurous one wonderful November day and went exploring beyond the spot where he usually left off running and turned back into the woods again. He had a most delightful afternoon and not the least of his good time was hopping about in a garden, nibbling the tender leaves in a patch of late lettuce. He had to be quite careful not to let himself be seen, for some boys and girls were hulling nuts close at hand. By listening attentively, he was able to overhear what they were talking about and not a word of it did he fail to remember, so that when he scampered off home in the twilight he took with him the most amazing ideas that he had ever heard of. He couldn't make it out, but he felt sure his mother could tell him, in the wink of an eyelash, what it all meant. But just here he was mistaken. For once Mother Rabbit was at a loss.

"Christmas trees?" she repeated slowly, turning the thought over this way and that way. "Christmas trees? I don't know, my dear. I know the elm tree, the maple, the oak, the poplar, the beech, the walnut—but the Christmas tree is a stranger to me."

Mr. Brown Squirrel Explains

However, little Brother Rabbit was soon to have it all explained to him, for just at that minute Mr. Brown Squirrel happened by and, being a gentleman who traveled far and wide, he was able to tell them at once all about Christmas trees. He had, himself, seen more than one when he peeped inquisitively through winter windows, and could tell pretty much all that one wanted to know about them. While he talked, all the woodland dwellers drew near to hear the story and when he had finished his glowing description Little Brother Rabbit piped up, excitedly, "Let's have one!"

Mr. Squirrel looked at Mrs. Rabbit in astonishment; the redbird and the woodpecker and the jay, who were perched on the oak branch overhead, looked at each other in astonishment; the tiny field mice looked at Mother Mouse in astonishment; the crow in the elm tree looked at Wise Old Owl in astonishment; and Wise Old Owl, looking straight ahead, said solemnly, "Why not?" Then everybody looked again at everybody else in astonishment and echoed, "Why not?"

Why not, indeed? No one had ever heard of a Christmas tree for animals, but then, as Mrs. Rabbit remarked, someone always has to be the first to think of a new thing. Mr. Squirrel told them all over again just what the tree must be like; and Wise Old Owl undertook to explain what he called "the why and wherefore" of Christmas trees in general.

"Christmas," he said, blinking his eyes slowly, "is a state of mind."

No one said a word in reply to this strange remark for no one knew what to say.

"What I mean," continued Wise Old Owl, "is that you have to feel Christmasy in order to have Christmas. You have to be filled with love and wanting to do something for someone else. Many people live all their lives and never have one single Christmas; and some others have a Christmas Day every time the sun comes up."

"And a Christmas tree?" asked the tiniest field mouse.

"No, not a tree every day," with a kindly smile on his wise old face, "just one tree each year."

In less time than it takes to tell it the animals had decided to have a Christmas tree of their own. Everyone talked at once and without stopping to take breath for at least five minutes. Everyone agreed with everyone else that it should be the finest tree to be found all the country round because it would be the first Christmas tree the baby animals had ever seen. "The first one any of us has ever seen—except Mr. Squirrel," Mrs. Rabbit reminded them.

Down by the brook they found a tiny fir tree. "The very thing," declared Mr. Squirrel, the minute he set eyes upon it. "The very thing."

So, without more delay, all the animals set to work on their preparations. What a host of things there were to be done! If there was to be a tree there must be gifts of course; and through the woods they went scampering, dodging here and there, far and wide, to find and fetch just the right thing. Under the overhanging bank was a storehouse, where all that was brought might be hidden away in safety until all was in readiness for the great night.

And if there was to be a party, all the mothers felt there was a certain amount of furbishing up to be done. Mother Rabbit, after she had made the children's clothes as pretty as possible, set herself to work making Father Rabbit a most beautiful pair of gayly-striped trousers with a long scarf to match, and unless you had seen him, you cannot imagine how very stylish Father Rabbit looked. Little Sister Squirrel had the most marvelous new bonnet that ever sat atop a squirrel's head and the most fetching cape of brown felt with wee gaiters to match—oh, but she was excited with all her finery! Some of the field mice even went so far as to appear with bows of cherry ribbon tied on their tails. The birds, each and every one, had new bonnets and furs and gay boutonnières.

And, at last, when it seemed that no one could possibly wait another single minute, the evening for the party came.

A Beautiful Moonlight Night

"It couldn't have been a lovelier night," said Mother Rabbit, as mothers have been saying since time began. "The moon—did you ever see a more beautiful moon? Why, it is as light as day!"

"It isn't made of green cheese, is it Mother?" question little Sister Rabbit, doubting very much if little Brother Rabbit had known what he was talking about when he said it was.

"No," Mother told her, "it most certainly is not—only little boys who want to tease their sisters say that."

So they strolled along through the silent woods until they came to the spot down by the brook where the tree was waiting for them, and when they came upon it the sight fairly took their breath away. Under the moon's light it shone like something the fairies had made. Every branch was festooned daintily with lacy snow and powdered over with frost crystals. From the tips hung long icicle tapers that flashed and sparkled with every movement of the night wind. The birds had gathered red berries from the bushes and tucked them among the fringed branches close beside the tree's own cones. Every bit of finery that could be found in the woods had been brought to adorn it—oh, but it was a beautiful tree!

And the gifts! When Father Rabbit handed them out to the excited group never was there greater delight! Someone had brought a whole carrot for the Rabbit family; there were scraps of soft cloth and bits of twine for the birds' springtime nests; Old Black Crow had an oak leaf filled with yellow kernels of corn presented to him by the Rabbit children; each tiny field mouse was given an acorn cup full of cheese crumbs which Mr. Redbird had been at great pains to bring from the farm beyond the hill; there was a piece of suet for Wise Old Owl; and a new sort of nut for the Squirrel children and their parents; and there were bits of bark and acorns and nuts for everybody.

"Are we going home now? Is it over?" asked little Sister Rabbit anxiously of her mother when she had finished the piece of carrot which was her share.

Going home? Indeed they were not! Hadn't Father Rabbit been scratching his ear for days, thinking up fun for this party?

"This way, everybody!" he shouted as he wiped the last crumb of carrot from his whiskers, "this way!" and led them down onto the icy brook. Such fun! Words could not tell it. Such shouts of delight! Such tumbling down and getting up again! Such fancy figures as Father Rabbit cut! Such long strokes as Brown Squirrel took when he went gliding across the smooth surface!

Mother Rabbit suggested that they leave off skating for a while and swing in the grape-vine swings or have a game of hide-the-acorn; but no one listened to her at all and everyone, including Father Rabbit, kept right on skating until the moon went down.

Then home again, through the quiet woods, they went—so sleepy that it was hard to tell whether the stars overhead were really winking or it was the blinking of their eyes which only made it seem so.

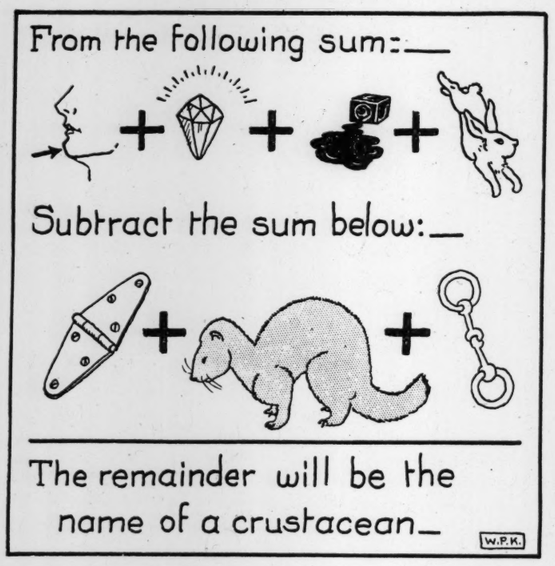
"Wise Old Owl had a happy thought," said Father Rabbit, with a contented yawn, "when he suggested that we have a Christmas tree of our own. I think we had better try the plan again next year"

"Why not?" agreed Mother Rabbit.

And little Brother and Sister echoed, sleepily, "Why not?"

Every Bit of Finery That Could Be Found in the Woods Had Been Brought to Adorn the Tree.

A Puzzle Sum



How Horace Surprised His Friends

A True Story

"You ought to make your entrance with a drake waddling after you," said the producer of the play.

The stage manager was consulted as to the practicability of the idea, and it was decided to try it.

So Horace was bought from one of the numerous animal shops near the theater, a most handsome bird, and that is how he became an actor. When he waddled onto the stage, he was the hit of the act, and he was loved by all the company.

His New Home

One of the members of the orchestra, who watched Horace going through his part each night, did not feel altogether happy about it, however, and used to wonder if the drake felt lonely when the theater was closed after the show, and how much it would enjoy a field to peck about in, and a pond; and after a day or two he persuaded the management to dispense with this particular piece of "business," and let him have the bird, as he knew of a good home for it.

The chauffeur of the garage where he left his car had told him about his little son who was very fond of animals, and who already had a few in their garden where there was a small pond. So that night Horace made his final bow and retired from the footlights. His musical friend made him a temporary nest for the journey in a cardboard box, with a large hole cut in the lid through which he could put his head. He was as good as gold, and settled down in the box quite contentedly. During the drive he looked out of the window much to the amusement of the passers-by.

A Surprise Indeed

The chauffeur and his little boy were delighted with Horace. He settled down most happily in his new quarters, and was a source of endless joy to his small owner.

One day the chauffeur came to the musician, smiling broadly, and holding out a carefully packed parcel.

"Take care how you open it, sir," he said; "it's a present from my little lad and Horace."

The musician carefully unpacked the box, and opened the lid. It was a lovely duck egg. Horace, you see, was not a drake after all"

Turtles to Make

Split an English walnut into halves. Paste the pieces of the shell on two pieces of cardboard, turning the open part of the halves downward. With your crayons or a pencil draw a head where it belongs and legs at the proper points. Now you will have two very cunning turtles with real shells upon their backs.

It is fun, too, to make turtles of this kind on top of iced cookies. Press the half-shell of an English walnut into the icing before it has hardened. Make a head and feet by pressing into the moist icing cloves, with the blossom or forked ends extending outward. For the tail, use a clove with the forked end cut off. You may want to have several baby turtles round about the big mother one. Very well. Make them by pressing into the icing here and there a raisin for the body and bits of cloves for the head, legs and tail.

A Dog Stowaway

On the south coast of Natal lives a dog, an Irish terrier, who is particularly fond of train travel. Often he stays away from home for a day or two, and it was only lately that his master discovered where he goes to when he is absent.

He lives close to a railway station, and it appears that whenever a train comes in the dog runs down the platform and darts through the first open door into a carriage, and so travels to the next station. The return trip is made in the same way by the next convenient train. The direction in which he travels is quite immaterial to this enterprising dog. All he seems to care about is the joy of the train ride!

The Children's Theater

Three real little princesses, Feodora, Alexandrine and Caroline Mathilde of Denmark, were present at the first performance of a play founded on Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale of "Ole Likoje" at the Children's Theater in Copenhagen. It was a play that could not fail to delight the children present, for all the characters were toys from a little girl's play box, and were taken by Old Lukaje to the Dolls' Country, where Lisa, the principal doll, becomes the princess.

So popular is the Children's Theater in Copenhagen that a regular one may be started in the Danish provinces at Aalborg.

The Icicle, Janet's New Game

By LEONORA SILL ASHTON

"O MOTHER! Mother!"

Mother hurried into the dining room, where Janet was standing all alone by the window looking out at the world of winter; and hearing her Mother come in, without even turning around, she began to wriggle with joy, and call again.

"Mother, Mother, come and look!"

What had caught the little girl's eye was a particularly long icicle, which hung from the roof of the side piazza, and which was sparkling in the morning sunlight, like a huge diamond, stretched out to a great length.

Mother looked at it with admiration too. The outside world that morning nearly dazzled one's eyes. Not only did the icicles hang sparkling from the roof; but every tree and twig and bush within sight was coated with ice.

"It was a regular ice storm. It was freezing last night when I came in," said Father.

Raining Ice

"How can it rain ice?" asked Janet.

"It doesn't exactly do that. But the air was so cold last night, and probably the region of the clouds from where the rain came was so cold, that the minute the drops found a resting place on a branch or a bush, they changed to ice."

"And what about the icicles?"

"Well, they are not exactly formed of raindrops, but yesterday the warm sun melted the snow on the roof, and as it dripped down from the eaves, like the rain, it too was caught by the cold and turned into ice."

"Did the cold catch it?" asked Janet, with a little shiver of delight as she repeated the words.

"Yes, the cold caught it. Now look out or I'll catch you before I leave." And with squeals of joy Janet raced around the breakfast table, with Father after her.

These two generally had one of these romps before Father left for the day; and when this was over Janet settled down to her lessons.

Miss Addington, the teacher, came each morning just at 5 minutes to 9; and at 9 o'clock precisely Janet, with Mary and Elizabeth, two little girls from neighboring houses, were seated, ready for school in what had been the old nursery.

In the center of the room was a square green table, with little green chairs set around it. Then there was a sandbox at one side of the room, and the whole place was flooded with sunlight.

Miss Addington winced a little as she sat down facing the window.

"Janet," said she. "Will you pull the window shade down a little way. The glare of the sun on the ice is too much for me."

Of course the little girl did as she was told; but she wondered why grown-up people wanted such queer things. She thought the glare was beautiful.

"Father said the cold caught the rain," she announced as she went back to her little desk from pulling down the shade.

Miss Addington, although a splendid teacher, was very stern and quiet. She hardly ever smiled; but when Janet made remarks like this, a gleam came in her eyes.

During the morning, the three mothers of the children visited the schoolroom and sat awhile listening to the instruction that was being given.

Talking It Over

"Miss Addington is a perfect wonder," said one of them later. "I never knew anyone hold the attention of children more closely, and I can't understand it when she's such an icicle."

Janet had gone into her own little room after school, and while she wasn't at all trying to hear what the older people were saying, these words caught her attention at once.

"Mother," said she that night, as her mother was helping her undress, "Why did Mrs. Danvers call Miss Addington an icicle?"

"Why Janet, she meant that Miss Addington was very quiet and reserved—does not talk very much—you know there are people like that."

"But Mother, Aunt Beth doesn't talk much, but no one ever called her an icicle."

"Well, perhaps she doesn't respond to people then."

"What does 'respond' mean, Mother?"

Mother looked around the room to see what she could find that would help her with an answer, and it was not long before her eyes reached just what she wanted.

There in the south window was a bowl of narcissus bulbs, well sprouted in their bed of stones, and growing nicely.

Instantly she borrowed the idea of the green shoots as an illustration.

"Respond, means to answer." said she. "Take the bulbs in the window for instance. The sun shines upon them all day, and they answer the glowing warmth by reaching up to it with their strong green spikes of leaves, and later, with their starlike blossoms. Is that clear Janet?"

"Yes," answered the little girl. "And an icicle doesn't answer at all does it, Mother?"

"No, not in that way, because it isn't a growing thing. But it responds to the sun when it shines upon it, by being gleaming and radiant and sparkling, just as you saw the one hanging from the roof this morning."

Mother felt quite satisfied with this explanation; but her daughter wanted to know a great deal more about this interesting subject.

"Miss Addington doesn't like the sun to shine on her," she persisted. "She says she doesn't like the glare. So she isn't a real icicle, is she Mother?"

Mother gave a little sigh.

"Janet, please stop talking about Miss Addington and icicles and everything else while I brush your hair. That was just a figure of speech that Mrs. Danvers used. Miss Addington is a reserved person, and so some people call her cold: but she is a wonderful teacher for you children, and I want you to do everything you can to help her, and show how much you love her."

Then Mother added upon second thought:

Mother's Idea

"Play that you are the sun, and that loving her and doing your work well is the sunlight. That is the way to make icicles beautiful. Now Janet, not another word except good night."

When Mother spoke in this decided manner, there was only one thing to do, and that was the thing she said; and Janet was soon tucked in her bed for the night, and the room was dark except for the moonlight shining on the bowl of narcissus.

But the little girl was entirely satisfied.

She could hardly wait until tomorrow, when she would be the sun shining on Miss Addington.

She would be the sun, and of course she would make believe she was way up in the sky, and then she would do everything Miss Addington asked her to do, just as well as she knew how, and she would show her how much she loved her. All this would be the sunlight.

Mother had planned a lovely game, thought Janet, as she snuggled under the covers.

The next morning she woke up full of the idea of her game; but she said nothing about it to the other children.

Breakfast over, she was in the schoolroom when they arrived; and when Miss Addington came up the stairs, the little girl ran out in the hall to meet her, and throwing both arms around the tall lady's knees, she put up her face to be kissed.

Miss Addington seemed very much surprised, but she bent over and kissed the face in return.

Janet was serenely happy all of the morning.

While she was pasting little colored cubes of paper on an outline and fitting her "famous picture" for the week in her album, she was playing all the time that she was the bright sun up in the sky, and her work was the sunlight pouring in on the icicle, Miss Addington, and helping to make her respond by being beautiful.

Mary and Elizabeth scampered off the moment school was over that day; but Janet loitered beside her teacher.

When the latter reached the door, she felt a warm little hand in hers again, and bent down to kiss Janet good-by.

"I love you," whispered the small girl; and Miss Addington went downstairs with a rosy glow on her face.

As she went out of the door, Mrs. Danvers turned to Mother and said:

"Miss Addington is really beautiful when she forgets herself in her work, isn't she?"

The next day, and the next and the next, Janet played her game of the sun and the sunlight; but she did not tell anyone, even Mother, that she was doing it.

Meanwhile the three mothers talked about how the contact with their children had softened and brought out Miss Addington.

One morning Janet ran to the window as had been her wont for several days to see how the real icicle looked. But it had disappeared entirely. In fact, it had melted entirely away.

"Mother!" cried the little girl. "The sun makes the icicle beautiful first, and then it makes it so it isn't an icicle at all any more."

"That is the truth," said Mother; and she smiled down at her little daughter's upturned eager face.

The White Frost Garden

Old Jack Frost was here last night,
Left a garden all in white,
Left it on my window, see?
As a glad surprise for me.
White chrysanthemums, white ferns,
White gladioli in urns.
Oh! it's such a pretty sight—
Jack Frost's garden, all in white.

Thought I heard him in the night,
As I lay there snug and tight,
Whizz around the chimney bricks
Up to his fantastic tricks,
But I didn't call out at all,
Just rolled snugly in a ball,
Closed my eyes and didn't peep—
Then I must have gone to sleep.

This morning Mother called out "Claire,"
I woke up and it was there
Sparkling in the bright sunlight
Fit for any king's delight,
Crystal moss and lily ponds,
Spreading palm leaves, lacy fronds,
Oh, it's such a lovely sight,
Jack Frost's garden, all in white!

MARCIA B. ALDRICH.

The Mail Bag

London, England

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl of six. I like birds and animals and other things, too. I go to school at Wimbledon Park, and so does my friend Betty. I am learning music at school. I like the Sunset Stories in the Monitor and the story about the talking canary, too. We have a penny to spend every Saturday. We have a pussy named Jimmy and I'm having a puppy dog for my very own. Ruth N.

[Please send in your last name and street address, Ruth.—Ed.]

Los Angeles, California.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Monitor so much that I read it every day. I like to read Snubs, Waddles, the Mail Bag and the news. I hope to join the Boy Scouts when I am older. I am 10 years old now. I should like to correspond with boys of my age, especially in foreign lands. Robert N.

Port Kembla, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. We get The Christian Science Monitor and the other periodicals. I like the Young Folks' and Children's pages and I think that it is a good idea to make friends through the Monitor, as one is sure of making nice friends.

My brother and I live at Port Kembla. It is going to be a big industrial town later on, as a great steel works has started here and we also have electrolytic smelting and metal manufactories. There is a harbor here with four jetties. We have four beaches, one seven miles long. Lake Illawarra is only half a mile away, so we have plenty of surfing.

I am 11 years old and am collecting stamps. I should like to hear from boys my age. —— J. D.

San Diego, California

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I've written to the Monitor. I am 7 years old and I am in the second grade in school. I go to Calvert School at home. Most of the time we have school in the balcony. We can see all the little birds. There are linnets and warblers. They all perch on the wires which are quite near to me. I can see the canyon all covered with bushes and trees, and in the distance, I can see the Pacific Ocean.

I enjoyed the two letters in French written by Richt van de B. and Petter. I hope they will write to me soon. San Diego is in the farthest corner of the United States near the border to Mexico. I could send some Mexican stamps to anyone who write to me. Joy B.

[Are you able to read French, Joy? —Ed.]

Auckland, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

Although this is my first letter to the Mail Bag, it is not the first time I have read and enjoyed the Children's Page, and Snubs, and Waddles. The Monitor helps me a lot in my school work, too. I am in standard five. At school, we do project work, and we have to choose a certain country. I have chosen France. In the Monitor, I find pictures and articles dealing with this country, and I cut them out for my project book.

I also like studying foreign languages, especially French. I should like to correspond with any boy about my own age (11), from any country, especially France. I shall either write in French or English. I am interested in stamp collecting, and am very fond of books.

I shall now tell you about the town I live in. Auckland may be called the City of Parks, and in its very heart lies Albert Park, which is gay with flowers. On "One Tree Hill" there is a magnificent park of 230 acres. The Waitamata, which is Auckland's harbor, is well named, for its waters sparkle and glisten in the sunshine. —— Thomas W.

London, England

Dear Editor:

We want to hear from girls in Greenland, Iceland, Russia, China or Japan. Most of us are about 11 years old. We all like Snubs and Waddles and the Children's Page. We have some pictures of Waddles on our schoolroom mantelpiece. Down at the bottom of the meadow, we are having a new hockey field made. We have a wood which looks nice in the spring, when the bluebells and crocuses are out. We all collect stamps.

Noreen A.
Captain of Form II.

Macomb, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I visited Yellowstone Park last summer, and I saw many interesting things there. The geysers and hot springs were wonderful, but I liked the animals best. There were antelope, buffalo, and woodchucks among the wild animals. We went to the bear grounds and watched them feed the bears. One time a bear held us up on a narrow road, and we had to give him marshmallows to eat before he was satisfied.

I am 10 years old. I should like to correspond with some little girl in Germany who is my age.

Mary Kathryn S.

Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the Monitor immensely, especially Snubs, Waddles, the Mail Bag and I Record Only the Sunny Hours. I am interested in stamp collecting and literature. I should like to hear from the Latin-American countries, as we are studying that continent in geography. I am 11 years old and in the 6A grade.

Norbert G.

The following would like to receive letters:

Boys

Robert W. (8), East Cleveland, O.
Rex P. (9), Luton, Bedfordshire, Eng.

Girls

Marjorie D. (7), St. Joseph, Mo.
Patricia C. (7), Anaconda, Mont.—Will you please send in your street address, Patricia?—Ed.
Natalie W. (9), Reading, Mass.—Will you please send in your last name, Natalie?—Ed.
Betty H. (10), Charleston, W. Va.—Especially from abroad.
Elaine E. (10), Hollywood, Calif.—Especially from Norway and Sweden.
Alice L. (10), South Richmond, Va.—From foreign countries.

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These stories are now coming over the air from a great many stations—the Columbia Chain—every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon. (Look for your station at the right.) There are surprises, too, from time to time—but we mustn't give these away!

The BOOKHOUSE Storyman has a delightful way of reading these stories. Children love to read with him from the volumes of *My* BOOKHOUSE (those happy children who have *My* BOOKHOUSE) and this teaches them a great deal about good reading and self-expression.

We recommend to all mothers to urge their children to tune in on *My* BOOKHOUSE Storytime.

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a new Children's Radio Program over the Columbia Chain Network

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Boston	WNAC
Buffalo	WMAK
Cincinnati	WKRC
Cleveland	WHK
Detroit	WGHP
New York City	WABC
Oil City, Pa.	WLBW
Philadelphia	WCAU
Pittsburgh	WJAS
Providence	WEAN
Syracuse	WFBL
Toledo	WSPD
Washington, D.C.	WMAL
Toronto, Canada	CKGW

(5:45 every afternoon except Saturday and Sunday)

At 4:45 P. M.
(CENTRAL TIME)

Chicago	WMAQ
Fort Wayne, Ind.	WOWO
Kansas City	KMBC
Minneapolis	WCCO
Omaha-Council Bluffs	KOIL
St. Louis	KMOX

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THE HOME FORUM

The Treasure of the Winter Tree

THEY have all come in for their meed of praise: the tree of spring, at once glorious and shy in her maiden's finery of gold and white and rose, demurely hiding behind the filmiest veil of green, a mist of color and a radiant shimmer of promise; the tree of summer, in whose rich serenity the promise is fulfilled, in whose majestic presence pettiness is impossible, and before whose kindliness harsh memory drops away; and the tree of autumn, clad in the dress of mirth and daring, challenging to conflict and rousing to action, a vagabond gypsy with cloak of crimson and tresses of gold—all these have been written and sung and talked of, and the theme is not exhausted yet. But are there not four seasons in the year? What, then, of the tree in winter?

We seldom hear of her; and when we think of her, it is as a poor drab creature denuded of her glory who must wait as patiently as may be until permitted to put on her spring finery again. I myself committed the folly of thus thinking of her for many years. A tree in winter was synonymous with sad gray skies and sad gray snow and drifting soot. A tree in winter took on, for the time being, the lowly status of a bedraggled sparrow or a prowling cat—gaunt, pathetic and unwanted. But I did her this injustice simply because it was my misfortune to live in the city, where I grew up in lamentable ignorance of the fact that a leafless tree is one of the most exquisitely graceful things to be seen in nature.

At all other seasons, the tree's beauty depends on color and form: in winter, it is for the most part a matter of line. Color and form play so large a part in our conception of natural beauty that we seldom look for mere lines. In a garden, we do not see the stems for the flowers; in a tree, we overlook the branches for the leaves. But when the leaves are gone, a fine network of tenuous, interlacing lines stands revealed, whose enchanting delicacy of pattern can hardly be rivaled, except by the rare and ordered beauty of a snowflake.

To appear to best advantage, the winter tree should be seen surrounded by companions, or standing alone against a clear sky; and it is for want of this setting that the city dweller can look at her all winter long without observing her charm. For it is as impossible to see the pattern of her branches against the various patterns of near-by architecture as it is to discern the beauty of fine lace against a figured background. And so modest is she, so little given to advertising her beauty, that even in the country we may pass her a hundred times with no conception of the riches she has to offer; until it may be on the hundred and first time, the scales fall from our eyes, and we see her as she is. After that, each walk becomes a treasure hunt, to discover what new wonders lie hidden in patterned trunks and twisting branches.

Any day will do for such an expedition; but that the tree may be enjoyed for herself alone, independently of the enriching background of snow or sky, a brooding, silent day with low gray clouds overhead, and hard brown earth underfoot, and a hint of snow in the air, is perhaps the best. The woodland explorer can become very intimate with the trees on such a day as this. As snow itself draws the inmates of houses into closer communion, so at the promise of snow the forest draws apart from the world and wraps itself in a remote and meditative stillness. The trees stand closer together, with heads bent low in solemn talk. And the solitary walker in their midst is aware that matters of great import are pending, and that he is somehow a party to the secret and the wonder.

Stepping from the highway onto a wooded path, he finds himself surrounded by a gray curtain woven of lichened trunks and twisted branches, and stretching as far in every direction as he can see. Here and there the tapestry is embroidered with the rich green of a jaunty pine. Each trunk tells its tale in patterned markings, bold or delicate, rough or smooth; and to follow a single branch to its end is to be lost in wonder at its intricate and twisted beauty.

Except for the embroidery of the evergreens, and shriveled brown leaves hanging here and there, the color is gray. From the glimmering white of a distant birch to the shadowed hollow in the base of a near-by oak, all shades and varieties of gray meet and enchant the eye. There is green in every branch; there is violet in every shadow; there is a faint touch of rose and yellow over all, as if a bit of last night's sunset still hung and quivered here.

In the hushed stillness, which the murmur of air in the branches rather enhances than breaks, the seeker for hid treasure will himself step warily, lest he startle the silence by treading inadvertently on a fallen branch. And his eyes will be busy at every step. If he has brought a sketch book, he may be so bold as to try to commit some of this maze of beauty to paper; but the chances are that he has not brought a sketch book, having no relish for certain failure. And so he will attempt to record on his memory only—where, if he fail, no one but himself need ever know it—the curious bendings and twistings, the marvelous lace-like intricacies of this silvern tapestry of the winter woods.

Tomorrow each crooked limb, each feathery twig, will bear its delicate burden of snow; and the trunks and branches that now appear gray, will by very contrast be turned to black. The silver tapestry of so delicate a weave will give place to a bolder pattern of black and white. Or if the miracle of sleet should befall, the tapestry will be a tapestry no longer, but a vast display of gleaming gems—diamond, emerald, ruby, sapphire, flashing their radiance from every limb, clothing the forest in a dress so unbelievably fair that it vanishes almost at sight; for to remain too long would be to forfeit something of the marvel.

The woodland explorer soon learns that in the forest he sees only a portion of the tree's winter beauty. Having a liking for the evening hour, he may set out some day at sunset time; and if he chooses a road through open fields, with trees standing here and there in the distance, he can hardly fail to make a momentous discovery. But it is almost essential that the sky be fair: for the clouded sky is the precursor of a brilliant sunset, and the explorer with a sunset to look at will hardly lower his eyes to the level of the trees.

Setting in a cloudless sky, the sun leaves behind it a band of pale golden light which reaches into the deepening blue of the heavens overhead; and against this clear and lingering glow, the distant tree is etched in the blackest of silhouettes, every twig as sharply defined as though drawn on the sky with a master hand. It hardly matters how far away the tree may be; from the rugged mass of the trunk to the feathered tips of the smallest branches, every line is sharp and vibrant and clear, and of a pattern lovelier than the most delicate lace.

And in this silhouette one of the tree's deepest secrets is revealed—a secret jealously guarded during the months when she is clad in her billowing gown of leaves, and only laid bare in winter when there are few eyes to see. In the swirling lines of her branches may be read the history of a perennial conflict, born of the determination of the wind to level all that stands in its path, and the equal determination of the tree not to be leveled under any circumstances. From this conflict the tree emerges year after year victorious; but she bears the marks of the fray in branches that have grown to the wind's course, tracing in visible lines the swirling currents of her great invisible opponent.

The band of golden light narrows and deepens as the curtain of darkening sky draws closer to the earth; and the edge of the distant horizon and the outlines of the tree become every moment more vividly and penetratingly black. Soon a mere ribbon of orange sky glows behind them; then the descending curtain rolls slowly down, and shuts out the last glimmer of the far-off light, leaving, however, a faint luminosity, a veiled and hidden radiance that will yet linger for some time, and against which the pricking branches of the tree may still be seen.

The explorer sets out through the winter dusk for home; and his is the satisfaction of one who has not explored in vain. In whatever glory the tree may reveal herself in spring, summer, and autumn to others, to him has been accorded a rare privilege: that of seeing the exquisite lace-work of her tossed branches clearly etched against the glowing twilight sky. The winter tree has shown him her beauty; and a new treasure is his, to keep forever.

B. B. B.

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To the Silent Pool

The car flew mile after mile through red, golden, and green Surrey, Surrey of the blue distances, of the peaceful pasture lands, of rich woods, ancient villages and empty lanes—save for the hurrying eager car.

Again and again a glade of many colors came into view, and the occupants of the car exclaimed in unison that this wood, this distance was fairer than any other wood or distance yet discovered.

The afternoon was one of discovery and adventure. No plan of route had been outlined. The fervid summer motoring was nearly at an end. A nip of cold was in the air. Gray low massed clouds presaged rain. A chill wind flew about, though there was plenty of pale clear sunlight. Only intrepid travelers were out, and how great their reward! Early in the forenoon the car, called Gertrude in her most impressive moments, ran up a steeply ascending lane which was at first stoutly declared by the one at the wheel to be a road, but which soon began to be little more than a cart track. Its beauty was undeniable. Under the golden and jewel-laden boughs of oak and beech the lane ascended to an old walled-in property where a house with dim windows and creeper-wreathed gables had slept through many centuries. Gertie—surely every car must have a pet name—rushed past the old house with the flippancy of an active body. No drowsing through the centuries for her, proclaimed the pounding engine. She seemed jubilant as she climbed the hill. Here spread a field of long uncut grass, silvery against the pale azure sky. The lane dwindled to a meager path that disappeared in the grassy ditch. The old wall bounding the ancient property still ran on. The field of dried grass spread its fair acres up hill and down hill and beyond. Far away was Surrey blueness, wood upon wood fading into thin air. But the lane, the cart track, the path was gone. Truly an afternoon of adventure. Impossible to turn back, not easy to go on. Council was taken, and Gertie was told to face it. She proceeded with apparent merriment, two wheels in the grassy ditch, two on the briar-hung bank, or in the field. Her going was spasmodic. She ran, she stopped, she bumped, she jumped and floundered. But she went on. And at last the highroad was reached, its blue-tarred surface like a still river between the hedges.

Gertie ran across the road and into a deep quiet wood on the other side. It was as if she had proclaimed her intention to leave the beaten tracks of men. After a well-earned pause she took jubilantly to the Surrey roads again, and—it seemed all her doing—drew up before the board announcing the precincts of the Silent Pool. No one had heard of this before, but the name was attractive. A cottage among Michaelmas daisies and apple trees stood guardian to the Pool, and its smiling inmate was solicited for the key. Then up the rutted lane went the late occupants of the car, and opening the padlocked gate they entered the path that encircled the Pool.

It lay several feet below them, a miniature forest of water weeds rising up through jade-green shadows to meet the reflection of white-boled ash trees and yellow beeches hanging over it in a golden light. All over the Pool hung broideries like rich lace of fallen leaves, and under the banks lurked warm purples, grays, and browns, where the water, mysteriously still, dreamed in hollow places. The Silent Pool was well named.

How the spot of great, if unfamed, beauty was there, why, in the long summer drought the Pool had remained, seemed matters of no great importance. There it lay, embossed with nature's ornaments, colored with brilliant and sober tints from nature's palette. Very gratefully it was looked at, and in memory stored away. And so the happy adventure ended.

A Yoke of Oxen, Still Used by a Farmer in King William County, Virginia.

"HAPPY he who, far from business, like the primitive of mortals, cultivated with his own oxen the fields of his fathers," free from all anxieties of gain." So wrote Horace; from which it would appear that in his day oxen were quite as gratifying a possession to their owner as seems this placid pair of beasts seen resting briefly in the shade. Eyes are half-closed, their nostrils dilate and horns touch in friendly fashion as their plump red bodies expand with the full intake of breath. Close companions under the heavy oaken yoke they have been through long industrious days in their farm home of Virginia.

In America, the mention of ox teams brings to thought the tales of pioneers crossing the country over prairies and rivers, and mountains perchance, from the New England or middle states to Ohio or Iowa, or from Kentucky to Missouri, and then on, out across the vast "West," to Oregon or to the golden State of California. The long covered-wagon trains of history and story even now seem almost an actuality: the patient oxen, the white hoods of the wagons becoming gray-brown with the dust enveloping the caravan: father and mother and the children and the dogs, and the milch cows, needed to provide milk for the babies. The cows might graze along the leisurely way, for progress was necessarily slow; but the toiling oxen were watered as frequently as circumstances would permit, and the indispensable creatures were fed with care each night when camp was made.

Oxen have for uncounted ages been associated with the domesticity of civilization. Abram possessed oxen, and all through Bible history the oxen "ploughed" and were burden-bearers for the prophets.

When Horace indited his lines (the latter part of the last century B.C.), oxen were, it seems, commonplace; but that was a comparatively recent date if we may credit the learned men who tell us that oxen had their beginnings in India millions of years ago. The hardy creature survived through the Pleistocene or glacial period, to emerge during the following centuries to the comprehension of one race and then another, until they were known throughout the earth. For time, and change of earth's customs, affected not in the least the wise plan for the perpetuity and permanence of the ox.

And if they were huge animals in those days, and had long horns and were wild, what matter? They needed rugged and fearless traits of character; for they must travel far and wide, so that every country might know them. Travel they did, by what means it can hardly be said; but from the early carvings and paintings from ancient Persia and Syria and Egypt found in our museums today, oxen apparently were valuable in the service of the people of those civilizations.

Cæsar came across progenitors of the oxen, great creatures in the forest, in his campaigns in Germany and Gaul, and they were known early in southern Europe, and in the British Isles; British ships in the sixteenth century transported cattle to the plains of Argenting, and later they became known in Central America, and in Mexico and Texas and neighboring American states. Within the last half a century great herds were driven from the plains of Texas to the market at St. Louis.

In parts of Africa today every household has its oxen, and if some tremendous trek is on hand, a dozen teams—maybe more—will be assembled for the undertaking. Usually rivers must be forded since bridges are not often to be found, and it is a stirring sight to see a long ox train clop-clopping along the crude roadway, onto the bank of the stream, inch down to the water's edge with deliberate ease and pause there to survey with doubt the broad expanse lying before them. Then, urged by their drivers, and comforted by kindly words, the leading team lifts hesitating feet from the solid earth to lunge forward into the yielding water; down they go, knee-deep, stepping cautiously out into the stream which later will rise to half their height. Ox team after ox team follows, each approaching its goal to the bank ahead, and when the last foot of water is traversed, there is a mighty struggle to scramble up the bank with the heavy wagons behind, and step upon the roadway once more.

In Australia, where mining and agriculture are major pursuits, oxen are cherished as belonging peculiarly to that country, where their services could not easily be replaced. In a recent exhibit of the Royal Queensland Art Society in Brisbane, "The Bullock Team," by P. Stanhope Hobday, was one of the outstanding pictures that drew much favorable comment.

דער גאנצער עיקר פון דעם מלאך'ס שליחות

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיינעס מאניטאר")

מעצען האָם ער אויך בעזונדערס צו א צווייפל. מיר קאָנען דאָס בעמערקען אין דעם ביישפּיעל בשעת ער האָט אויסגעהויבן דעם יענגען מאן וועלכער איז געבאָרען געוואָרען בלינד, און בשעת ער האָט אויסגעהויבן דעם עולם.

די לעהרע פון קריסטשען סיינעס דריקט אוים בעזונדערס קראפט די נויטוועניגקייט פון בעזיאונגען אונזערע שרעק, און בעוויזט אויף א נאטען קלאָרען אופן די וועג וויי אזוי בייזוקומען יעדער מין כּאָרט זינד. מירי בייקער עדדי, די עבדעקערין און גרינדערין פון קריסטשען סיינעס, שרייבט אזוי אין דער „הקדמה צו אירהר בוך, „וויסענשאפט און געזונט מיט א שלוסעל צו די היילינג שריפטען" (p. 11), „די וואכאמע פאכטוכער "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. בעגריסען די ערשטע, העלע פריזמאָגענדיגע זונען-שטראלען אויידער דער נייער מאָג וועלכע בעלויכטען. דיזע „ערשטע, העלע פרי-מאָרגענדיגע שטראלען" פון האָפענונג אויף קומען נאָכן קלאָרער צו די פאכטוכער בשעת דער מלאך האָט זיי אויפגעהויבן „די בשורה טובה פון גרויסע שמחה," דער מלאך השמים האָט בעקאָנט געמאכט דעם בעבורט פון דעם יעניגען פערזאָן וועלכער איז געווען פון היסעל בעציונעם צו ווערען דער פערמיטלער צווישען דער מענשהייט און גאָט, און צו זיין דער שאַפענדע פון „די גרויסע שמחה" פון דעם מלאָך פון גרויסע שליחות וואָס אנאסירט „שרעקט אויך ניט, ווארין איך ברענג אייך א בשורה טובה פון גרויסע שמחה, וואָס וועט זיין צו אלע פעלקער; ווייל היינט איז צו אייך געבוירען א רעטער אין דער שטאָט פון דוד, וועלכער איז דער האר משיח." אזוי האָט דער מלאָך אנאנסירט צו די פאס-טוכער וועלכע האָבען „געהיט זייערע שאָפען בא נאכט."

אין פיעלע ערשער אין דעם אלטען, אזוי גוט וויי אין דעם נייען, מעכטאָמענס וועלען די פרומע, מהעזיגע נאכפאלגער פון גאָט שטענדיג דערמאָנט ווערען זייער פסליכט צו בעזיונגען זייערע שרעק. מיר בראכטן נאָך אלץ דיזע געשלוכע ערמאנונגען צו בעהיל-פען אונז אין אונזער טאָג שעלכטען לעבען. אזוי ווי שרעק איז דער אנערקענטער שורש פון פיעלע אונגלוקען, דערפאר ווערט דיזע זער פעלהער בעטראכט אלס דער גרעסטער שונא פון דעם מענשליכען גליק און עקזיס-טענץ, און ווערען וואס מיר האָבען בעדערפס אָפטמאָל אונזערע כוחות עס בייזע-קומען וואו נאר מיר בעגריסען עס.

אין דער שליחות פון דעם מלאָך וואס ווערט דא אויבען פארגעלעגט ווערט אן אור-זאכע פרעזענטירט ווארום מיר טעגען האָבען אז עדליך ווילען מיר בעזיונגען אונזערע אלע מוראות. דער געבורט פון יעזוס קריס-טוס קאָן פערריכטעט ווערען אלס דער אי-פאכ פון א פערייאדע ווען דער מאכט פון גייסט (גאָט) איז געווארען אוניווערסאל-ריך בעווייזען מעכטיג גענוג בייזוקומען מאשע-רייליך שרעק. וואָס מאר א שווכות האָט דער געבורט פון יעזוס, „אין דער שטאָדט פון דוד" מיט אונזער קאמפף עגשטגענגן שרעק? דער עגשטער לייענס פערהונדען אין דעם פאקט אז אין יענער שאדט איז בעטלעהעם געווארען דער דעשער פון דער מענשהייט, וועלכער האָט א פאר יאהר שפעטער גהאלטן מעהרער צוהאָרן אין הייליגן די קראנהייטען און שמערצען פון דער מענשהייט, ווי וועל-כער עס גיט איז אומפעגער אנדערש. און אין דעם מאָם פון אונזער פערזייניגונג מיט דעם קריסטליכען גייסט, וואָס יעזוס האָט בעזיגט דעם אויף דער שטאָט פון בעטלעהעם איז דער האָפענונג פון דעם מלאָך'ס שליחות אז „שרעקט אויך ניט" וועט מיר וואָלטען מאכן יעדעם אנגענבען אז עס איז נישט שליחות, וואָלטען מיר ווייני-גער זיכער זיין שטערק אין דער וועלט גהאלטן דורך זיכער עס איז נאָך מעגליך פאר אונז צו ווערען בעפרייט פון קראנקהייט, זינד און טויט. אויף א גרויסן אופן איז דער גאנצער עיקר פון דעם מלאָך'ס שליחות.

Abraham and Isaac

(Here Abraham drew hys stroke and the angell toke the sword in his hond suddenly.)

The Angell: I am an angell, thow mayist se blythe,
That fro hevyn to the ys senth.
Our Lord thanke the an hondred sythe
For the kepyng of hys commawment.

He knowt thi wyll and also thy harte,
That thow dredyst hym above all thyng;
And sum of thy hevynes for to departe
A fayr ram ynder I gan brynge;

He standyth teyed, loo! a-mong the breres.
Now, Abraham, a-mend thy mood,
For Ysaac, thy yowng son thet her ys,
Thys day schall not sched hys blood;

Goo, make thy sacryfece with yon ram.
Now for-wyll, blyssyd Abraham,
For on-to hevyn I goo now hom;
The way ys full gayn. Take up thy son.

Abraham: A! Lord, I thanke the of thy gret grace,
Now am I esed on dyvers wysee;
A-rysse up, Ysaac, my dere sunne, a-rysse;
A-rysse up, swete chyld, and cum to me.

—From "Specimens of the Pre-Shaksperean Drama" (about 1470). Edited by JOHN MATTHEWS MANLY.

The Whole of the Angel-Message

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FEAR not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." Thus spoke the angel to the shepherds who were "keeping watch over their flock by night."

In many passages in both the Old and the New Testament active worshipers of God, good, are reminded of the need of overcoming fear. We still need these sacred reminders. Inasmuch as it is the apparent source of so much discord, fear is generally recognized as a foe to happiness and well-being, as something which should be overcome wherever it is presented.

In the angel's message quoted above there is given a reason for the hope of finally and fully overcoming all fear. The birth of the Saviour was the beginning of a period wherein spiritual overcoming of material fear was definitely demonstrated. Why was that birth in "the city of David" to contribute so much toward the removal of fear? Because it was the advent of the child Jesus, who, a few years later, was to do more than anyone had ever done to heal the diseases and sorrows of humanity. Thus, the advent in our thinking and our lives of a measure of the Christ-spirit he expressed, enables us to destroy fear and its effects on our own and others' experiences. Every time he healed the sick Christ Jesus overcame fear, from the instance of the healing of the one born blind to that of the healing of a multitude.

Christian Science emphasizes the need of overcoming fear, and also makes clear the way to overcome error of all kinds. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. vii), "The wakeful shepherd beholds the first faint morning beams, ere cometh the full radiance of a risen day." Those "first faint morning beams" of hope were apparent to the shepherds when the angel conveyed the "good tidings of great joy." The angelic host was announcing the advent of the one who was to become the mediator between humanity and God, to be the hope of the world. There is no joy greater than the gaining of even a measure of the understanding of God, divine Love, that casts out fear; and this understanding is heralded by the "first faint morning beams" of hope.

Have we truly reaped the benefit of the fullness of the angel's message, including the first two important words, "Fear not"? Had we done so, there would be much less of sin and sorrow in the world today. For generations men have celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Christ Jesus by music and merrymaking and the giving of gifts. Have we ever realized what a gift to the world it would be if one Christmas Day could be celebrated by the complete absence of fear? It is possible to experience freedom from fear for ourselves and others; and it is our Christian duty and privilege habitually to rebuke fear in our individual thinking until it disappears. The "good tidings of great joy" and confidence are for each one to receive, here and now.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 260) Mrs. Eddy writes, "The true spirit of Christmas elevates medicine to Mind; it casts out evils, heals the sick, raises the dormant faculties, appeals to all conditions, and supplies every need of man." To gain the true spirit of Christmas means to realize in ever greater measure the meaning and scope of the "good tidings of great joy." Thus the overcoming of fear, the healing of sickness, and freedom from bondage are experienced.

Thoughtfulness toward others, unselfishness, and affection may be expressed in large and small ways on Christmas Day and on every day, according as to where the individual may find himself. But how joyful would be a Christmas Day in which the whole world was earnestly striving to overcome fear, thus realizing the completeness of the angel's message!

If in our preparation for Christmas Day we would each include a careful study of Jesus' words and works, it would not be possible to measure the good that might thereby be accomplished. It is not enough to know that there are "good tidings of great joy." We should understand and realize what those tidings are, and demonstrate our highest understanding of them for ourselves and others. Then will our gifts to our friends and to the whole world be blessings, and we shall reap the fruit of knowing the "great joy" of the angel's message, "Fear not"!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

The Wish

Morning—
Hope like the dawn, rousing all the earth;
Noon—
Glory of endeavor at the highest;
Sunset—
Splendor and respite of achievement;
Night—
The great starry peace of thankfulness;—
Such be your day!

ANNE CLEVELAND CHENEY.

Snow Buntings in Denmark

A vapor-laden wind had been overtaken by a sharp frost, on its way across the country, and in the morning every tree and shrub was glistening with fringes of crystal in the January sunlight. There was a noticeable stillness, as if the whole of the northland was waiting for something to break the tenseness of the silence. It was disturbed by the rustle of wings, as a number of birds flew over the tops of the tall lindens on Jagersborg alle. For a short space the sky seemed darkened, first about three hundred birds were seen, then hundreds more and again more,—flying as if they were carrying out a plan, or obligation, wheeling and crossing; closing and opening out; rising and descending, till the main body of gray-brown snow buntings, settled—as if acting as one bird,—on the lindens, lawn and shrubs around. The remainder arrived and the lawn was a field of birds, pecking and fluttering among the rime frost crystals. The snow buntings, which are recognized by their pointed wings and elongated back claws, are known in the world of ornithology under the name of Plectrophanes nivalis, had come from the circumpolar regions, on a pilgrimage, as it were to the southern parts of Denmark, for it is only in the very coldest periods of winter that they have been known to visit these shores, and the weather was by no means cold. The birds remained only a few minutes, for their quest was evidently not to be finished yet. They rose almost simultaneously like a thick cloud and were away again, tirelessly turning and wheeling, till they appeared to be only a silver line on the horizon.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCKS ARE UNDER BEAR DOMINATION

Selling Pressure Against Some Groups Unsettle General Market

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NEW YORK—Selling which lacked volume at all times but which seldom lacked continuity, crushed such hopes for a cheerful preholiday market as were raised by the rally on Saturday, and prices for the majority of active stocks declined to the lowest prices seen since the upturn began around the middle of November.

How large a part short selling and how important a rôle tax selling, enforced margin liquidation and reduction of stocks held indirectly by the banks played is difficult to say. However, there seems to be little doubt but that the short interest is growing rather large and that a great deal of the buying ability is in reserve. The turnover in stocks was moderate at around 3,500,000 shares.

Bonds were dullish and irregular. Commodity market began at rather better prices, especially wheat, but the latter sold off sharply when the downward trend of stocks became pronounced.

It was Anaconda's turn to be sold and on a heavy volume of trading the stock sank to a new low level for the year. Although statistically, the copper industry has lost some ground in that stocks have risen, production is being reduced.

It is still insisted that the lower prices will not be seen until at least after some of the backed-up buying has been done in the next month or so. Selling of Anaconda seems to have been due to liquidation of stock bought for support, and also some tax selling.

Lower Rail Net Likely

Selling was quite general and lacked the concentration on weak stocks which characterized the market during the last week or so. Railroads were not helped a whit by publication of the merger plan, and it scarcely was to be expected that anyone would buy on the prospects of amalgamations which at best will take a long time to consummate.

Railroad security holders are more immediately concerned with earnings and those for the current month promise to be below a year ago. The last quarter will turn out to be a less favorable one for the railroads than the like period of 1928.

Still, the year's earnings likely will be higher than last year and should be sufficient to carry the roads through next year without dividend reductions even though earnings should continue to decline.

Money Market Firmer

Holiday currency withdrawals from the banks and end-of-the-year window dressing continued to exert a tightening influence on the money market. Call money renewed at 5 per cent, the closing rate of Friday, and the scarcity of funds at that figure threatened a still higher rate. The firmer rates for money at this time scarcely are in any manner responsible for the weakness in stocks, inasmuch as the last week or 10 days of the year ordinarily brings the peak for call money rates.

Early in January the return of currency to the banks and the release of credit extended for year-end operations will ease up the money market appreciably. As things now look, with the stock market demand at a low ebb, with the banks clearing up their borrowings at the Federal Reserve and rapidly reducing their loans made direct to customers on stock and bond collateral, with new capital issues small and with the rate of industrial activity the lowest in a long time, the money market in January should be one of great ease.

Such a condition along with the reinvestment demand stimulated by record-breaking interest and dividend payments should stimulate, for a while at least, both the stock and bond markets next month. The relatively attractive yields on the best grade of stocks this time is likely to attract a good deal of investment money which otherwise might go to the bond market.

BANKER OPTIMISTIC ON THE OUTLOOK FOR MEXICO NEXT YEAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—William B. Richardson, general manager of the Mexico City branch of the National City Bank of New York is of the opinion that 1930 will be a banner year for Mexico. He expressess himself optimistically on the immediate future of the country in an interview printed here. Mr. Richardson believes that by virtue of the law of averages, next year's crops should be good because they have been poor for the last two years.

He also says that in his opinion a definite understanding on the existing foreign obligations of the country will be reached during 1930, and that with the completion of the Agrarian program in the State of Morelos, the end of the land distribution policy is in sight which he sees as an added reason for optimism net year.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	1.21½	1.21½	1.19½	1.20⅞
March	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.25½	1.27¼
May	1.30⅞	1.31¼	1.29¼	1.30⅞

Corn

Dec	.92¾	.92¾	.91	.91⅜
March	.94	.94	.93⅛	.93⅜
May	.96½	.96½	.95⅝	.95⅝

Oats

Dec	.46⅞	.46⅞	.46¼	.46½
March	.47⅜	.48	.47¼	.47⅜
May	.49	.49⅜	.48½	.49

Lard

Jan	10.20	10.20	10.17	10.17
Dec	9.97	10.00	9.97	9.97

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NICKEL PLATE

	1929	1928
November gross	$4,261,337	$4,488,165
Net operating inc.	1,591,203	870,369
Surp aft charges	167,951	448,957
11 months' gross	52,581,798	48,715,042
Net operating inc.	10,193,063	8,596,360
Surp aft charges	7,180,357	5,631,907

MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC BONDS

NEW YORK—New financing of $10,000,000 for the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, one of the important members of the North American system, is being carried out today with the offering of an issue of 5 per cent refunding and first mortgage bonds, series B, by a group comprising Dillon, Read & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co. and Spencer Trask & Co. The bonds, which are dated June 1, 1921 and are due June 1, 1961, are priced at 99¼ and interest.

KANSAS BANK RATE REDUCED

WASHINGTON — Federal Reserve Board announces Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City has established a rediscount rate of 4½ per cent effective Dec. 20. The rate had been 5 per cent.

OMIT GERMANIC DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—The International Germanic Company, Ltd., omitted the quarterly dividend on its $3 participating preferred stock, due at this time.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec. 23	Dec. 21
57⅞	35	..	Abitibi	100	35	35	35	..	
159½	43	..	Ab & Straus	100	44	44	44	44	48
34	20	6	Adams Ex	4100	24⅝	22⅛	23¾	25	
96	84	5	Adams Ex pf	100	85¾	85	85	..	
35⅞	19	2	Adams Mill	100	21¾	21¼	21¼	..	
104⅞	7	..	Adv-Rumely	200	13	13	13	12⅝	
119	15	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	23	23	23	23	
4⅞	½	..	Ahumada	500	½	½	½	½	
223⅜	77	2¶	Air Reduc	4500	113	106	111⅝	113	
48⅞	20⅛	2½	Airway El	400	21⅛	20	20	20¼	
11¾	1½	..	Ajax Rubber	1200	1⅝	1½	1½	1½	
10¾	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	400	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	7⅛	
56½	17	..	Alleghany	22200	24½	22¾	23⅜	25	
118⅜	90	5½	Allegheny pf	100	95¼	94¾	94¾	95½	
354⅜	197	6	Allied Chem	400	244	240	240	243	
125	118½	7	Allied Ch pf	100	121½	121½	121½	121½	
75½	35½	7	Allis-Chal	300	48	47	48	49	
12⅝	17½	2	Amerada	500	18⅜	18	18⅜	18⅞	
23⅝	4	..	Am Ag Ch	200	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6¼	
73⅜	18	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	24½	24¼	24½	25¾	
157	65	2¶	Am Bk Note	100	78	77	77	78	
20½	5¼	..	Am Beet S	200	7	6½	7	6⅞	
60¼	37½	..	Am Beet S pf	100	37½	37½	37½	..	
76½	27	..	Am Bosch	800	39½	37⅛	39	40¾	
62	40½	2.40	Am Brake	800	46½	46	46	46½	
34⅜	4⅛	..	Am Br Bov	1100	9	8¾	9	9	
110¼	49¾	..	Am B B pf	70	57½	57½	57½	57¼	
184½	86	4	Am Can	13300	111¾	104½	108½	112⅜	
145	133⅛	7	Am Can pf	200	143	143	143	..	
106¼	75	6	Am Car & F	800	79	77	77	80½	
120	110½	7	Am Car pf	200	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	116	
81⅝	27	2	§Am Chicle	1500	37	34⅝	35¾	36½	
55	20	1.60	§Am Com A	2100	28¾	26⅜	28	29	
47¾	18¼	2	Am En Til	300	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼	
98⅛	23	..	Am Europ	300	33½	30	32½	32	
199¼	50	..	Am & FP	62300	80⅝	73	79	82½	
108½	101½	7	Am & FP pf	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	105¾	
103	86¼	7	Am & FP2pf	100	94	94	94	94	
42	17¾	1	Am Hawaii	800	18	17¾	18	..	
52¼	23¼	..	Am Hide pf	200	30	30	30	28¼	
54	29	3	Am Ice	300	36¼	36	36	35½	
96¾	29½	2¶	Am Int Corp	2000	35½	33⅜	35	36	
87⅞	21½	..	Am La Fr	300	21½	21½	21½	21½	
136	90	8	Am Loco	300	100	98½	98½	100	
120	111¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	113½	113½	113½	..	
81¾	31½	3	Am Metals	1200	45	42	45	45	
98¼	58	7	Am Nat G pf	90	69¾	67	69¾	70	
17⅞	⅜	..	Am Piano	1400	1	⅜	⅞	⅞	
55	4	..	Am Piano pf	90	6	6	6	6	
175¾	64¼	1¶	Am Pw&L	3300	73⅞	68⅞	71	75¼	
104	92¼	6	Am P&L 6	2000	101½	101⅛	101⅛	..	
84¾	72⅞	5	Am P&L pf st	100	78½	78½	78½	80	
55⅜	28	1½	Am Radiat	4400	30	28¾	29⅞	30	
64⅝	12¼	..	Am Repub	200	21½	20½	21½	22½	
144⅝	60	2¶	Am Roll Mill	3600	77½	75	75⅞	78½	
3	⅝	..	A Roll M rts	10100	½	½	½	¾	
7	⅜	..	Am Ship	400	1½	1	1	1	
130¼	62	4	Am Smelt	9100	71	67⅛	70	71⅛	
79⅞	35¾	4	Am Stl Fnd	1000	43	42⅝	43	42¼	
85	40	2	Am Stores	200	47	46	46	..	
94¾	56	..	Am Sugar	600	59	58½	59	60	
111	99	7	Am Sugar pf	200	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	..	
32⅞	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	220	27	26¾	26¾	26¾	
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	4600	217	209¾	216½	113	
199	50	1¶	Am Wat W	4700	79	71½	75½	78¾	
27½	5⅞	..	Am Wool	400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7¾	
58⅜	15½	..	Am Wool pf	1500	19⅜	18⅜	18¼	18	
46	28	3	Am Writ pf	200	33¼	33	33	..	
49¼	7	..	Am Zinc	200	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
111¼	49¾	..	Am Zinc pf	100	53½	53½	53½	53½	
140	67¼	7	Anaconda	78200	72¼	67¼	69¾	72½	
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	800	39¾	35	36¼	35⅝	
154½	96	6.50	Anchor C pf	200	104⅝	102	102	104⅝	
68¾	30	3	Andes Cop	100	32	32	32	32¼	
49½	18½	2	Arch Dan	600	24	23½	23½	..	
995	75	7	Armour D pf	500	80¾	80¼	80¾	80¾	
18⅜	5⅜	..	Arm Ill A	1200	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	
101¾	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	3800	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛	
86	57	7	Arm Ill pf	100	61¼	61	61¼	61¾	
40⅞	6½	..	Arnold Cons	200	7¼	6½	6½	6⅝	
58¾	34	4	Asso Apparel	100	35	33	35	36½	
70¾	25	2½	Asso Dry G	1900	28	26⅝	28	27½	
107	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	87½	87½	87½	..	
298½	193⅛	10	Atchison	900	220¼	215⅞	216¾	220¼	
104⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	100	104⅝	104½	104½	..	
209½	161	10	Atl Coast L	100	170	170	170	171	
86⅞	32⅛	10	Atl G&W I	200	69¾	68⅞	69⅞	69¾	
77⅞	30	1¶	Atl Refin	5400	28	26⅝	27¼	27⅞	
140	67	4	Atlas Pwd	100	79	79	79	78	
106½	90	6	Atlas Pwd pf	70	100	100	100	..	
17⅞	5	..	Atlas Tack	1300	6½	6	6⅛	6¼	
514	120	4	Auburn Auto	200	185	183	183	185	
11⅜	3¼	5⅜	Austin N	400	4¾	4	4	4	
42⅛	18	..	Austin N pf	300	19	19	19	19	
65	49½	4.49	Aust Cred	200	56⅜	56¾	56¾	..	
35½	7½	..	Auto Sales	200	7¾	7½	7½	..	
45⅞	13	3	Auto Sales pf	600	18	17½	17½	17½	
50	34	3	Auto Strop A	100	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	..	
20	5	..	Aviation	2800	5⅝	5	5⅛	5⅜	

—B—

66⅝	15	1¾	Baldwin	1700	29½	27½	28	29⅜	
125	109½	7	Baldwin pf	30	112½	112½	112½	..	
125	105	6	Balt & O	4200	115½	113	114⅜	114⅝	
90⅜	55	3½	Bangor & A	600	64	62	62½	63¾	
97	70	6½	Barker Br pf	50	74	74	74	..	
29¼	3¼	..	Barnet	200	2½	2½	2½	2½	
49⅜	20	2	Barnsdall A	8600	23⅝	22¼	22½	23	
92⅞	13¾	..	Beacon Oil	5200	15½	14½	14½	13½	
131	69	4	Beatrice	400	70	69⅞	69⅞	70½	
17⅜	4⅝	..	Belding H	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	5	
104⅜	25	2	Bendix	2100	32⅞	31⅜	32¼	32⅝	
60⅞	25	3	Best & Co	300	30½	30	30¼	32¼	
140⅞	78¼	6	Beth Steel	6800	90½	86½	89⅜	90⅝	
128	116⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	200	122½	122½	122½	122¾	
61⅞	25	..	Bloom'dale	1000	24¾	24¾	24¾	..	
118	70⅛	7	Blum'thal pf	10	80	80	80	78	
136⅜	37	3¶	Bohn Alum	700	48⅞	47¾	47¾	48⅞	
100½	53	3	Borden	900	68	65¾	67¾	68	
86⅞	26	4	Borg Warner	800	33½	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	
151	21½	..	Bot M A pf	100	3	3	3	..	
63⅛	8½	..	Briggs	3300	14⅜	13½	14⅜	14¼	
43⅞	20	..	Briggs & St	1400	21	17⅜	20	21	
73⅞	14	3	Brockway	800	18¾	16⅝	16⅝	18½	
81⅞	40	4	Bkyn Man T	100	64½	62½	63	63¾	
248⅛	99	5	Bkyn Un G	1400	132	125½	130	128	
25¾	16¾	3	Bruns Balke	1700	18⅜	17	17	18	
42⅝	14	1	Bucyrus	300	22⅝	21¼	22⅜	22½	
50	26½	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	35⅛	34½	35	35	
22⅞	8⅛	..	Budd Mfg Co	1900	10⅝	9⅝	9⅞	9	
12½	9½	..	Budd Wheel	200	9¾	8	8	..	
83½	51⅝	4	Buff&Sus pf	150	74	74	74	..	
54⅝	22½	1.60	Bullard	200	32	31½	31⅝	32	
34	21¼	..	Bulova Watch	400	25⅜	25⅛	25⅞	..	
127	88	8	Burns A	100	98	98	98	..	
39	29⅝	..	Burns Br B	100	28	28	28	..	
99⅞	29	3¶	Burroughs	2800	42⅞	38	40¼	42½	
107⅝	91⅛	7	Bush T deb	20	102	102	102	..	
9½	2	.50	Butte Cop	1000	3	3	3	3	
12⅜	4⅝	2	Butte & Sup	100	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5	
41	19	..	Buttericks	400	19	18	18	19	
192⅜	50	..	Byers	7200	81½	74½	77⅞	80¾	
47½	20	..	By-Prod-C	300	24	22½	22½	24	

—C—

84⅞	63½	4	Calif Pack	200	66⅛	66	66	66⅛	
4	1	..	Calla Jan	1200	1⅜	1	1⅛	1	
136¾	73½	..	Calu & Ariz	1700	83⅜	79¼	81⅜	82¼	
61⅞	25	4½	Calu & Hecla	2100	29¾	28½	27¾	29⅛	
49½	19½	2	Campbell	100	20	20	20	..	
98¾	45	4	Canada Dry	400	20	20	20	..	
265⅞	183⅜	10	Can Pac	1700	190¼	185	188	190	
48⅜	28½	2.80	Cannon Mills	300	29¼	29	29¼	29	
65⅞	17	..	Capital A Co	100	19½	19⅛	19⅛	..	
101½	90¼	5	Carb&O st	20	101½	101½	101½	..	
61	50¼	..	Caterpil Tr pf	1200	52	51	51¼	51½	
467	130	6	Case Thresh	600	189¾	180	187	187	
42⅜	7½	..	Cav-Dobbs	100	7½	7	7¼	7½	
105½	60	6½	Cav-Dobbs pf	40	64½	63	64½	63	
75⅝	31	3	Celotex	1700	35½	35	35	35⅝	
48⅜	21	2	Cen Aguirre	1700	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	..	
59¾	27½	2	Cen Alloy	1200	32½	31½	32⅜	..	
120	52¼	6	Cerro de P	2800	60½	58½	60	60¾	
32	11½	..	Cert-Teed	700	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	12	
80¾	18	..	Crosley Cab	600	39	36⅝	39	39¼	
179¾	160	10	Ches & Ohio	2300	62⅞	61⅝	61⅝	63	
19¾	4	..	Chi & Alton	200	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	
25¾	3½	..	Chi & Atl pf	300	6⅛	5¾	5¾	6	
66⅞	32¼	..	Chi & E I pf	100	37	36¾	36¾	37⅜	
23⅞	7	..	Chi Gt West	300	16⅛	14½	14⅝	15¾	
63⅝	17½	..	Chi Gt W pf	100	37½	36¼	37½	39⅞	
44⅞	16	..	Chi M&SP	1500	25½	23¼	24	25½	
63⅝	28½	..	Chi M&SP pf	2300	43⅜	39⅛	41⅜	44½	
108½	75	4	Chi & NW	100	85	83½	83¾	85¼	
47¼	21⅞	..	Chi Pneu	800	23½	22½	23	23¾	
111⅜	47	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	52½	52½	52½	53	
143½	101	7	Chi RI	1200	115½	112	113	115	
143½	101	7	Chi RI pf	1200	115½	112	113	115	
103¾	74⅞	6	Chi RI 6%	1200	115½	112	113	115	
36	21⅞	3	Chi Yel Cab	20	26	26	26	26	
75	44¼	2.40	Chick Cot O	100	26	25¾	25¾	26	
135	26	3	Childs	300	58½	58	58½	58¾	
62¾	39⅞	3.60	City Ice	1200	34	32½	33½	33¼	
27	7¼	..	City Stores	100	44	44	44	..	
72¾	34⅞	5	Cluett Pbdy	500	35	34½	35	35	
134½	101	4	Coca Cola	200	130¼	129½	129½	130¾	
72¼	10	..	Collins&A	500	14½	14	14	14½	
78½	27¾	..	Colo F&I	300	34⅜	32½	33½	33⅝	
140	52	2	Col Gas	17000	67¾	62¼	64¾	66⅞	
344	105	4¶	Col Carbon	2300	161⅜	149¾	160	162	
105⅝	⅜	..	Col Carb rts	500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
62⅝	16⅛	.87	Col Graph	30900	26⅞	25⅝	25⅝	28	
105¾	70	6½	Com Cred	1000	23	21½	22	22⅝	
28	20⅜	2	Com Cr I pf	10	77	77	77	76½	
79	28⅛	4¶	Com Cr P B	20	22	22	22	21⅞	
109	96	7	Com Inv Tr	4400	38½	37⅛	37½	38½	
104⅝	10	..	Com Inv Tr pf	100	100	100	100	..	
51⅝	38	3	Com Inv war	300	10	10	10	..	
63	20⅛	8	Com Cred A	400	30¾	30	30	..	
93	35	2	Com Sol	4000	27½	25⅝	26¾	26¾	
24⅜	10	5a	Conde Nast	100	47	47	47	..	
35¾	11	..	Cnwlth&So	24000	12¼	11¾	12	12¼	
25⅜	10	2	Congoleum	800	13⅝	13½	13½	14	
30⅜	15½	2	Con Film	700	15	14¾	15	14½	
183⅛	80⅛	4	Con Film pf	600	19¼	19	19	..	
100½	92½	5	Con Gas	10000	93¾	88¾	91⅝	93⅛	
70⅞	45	6	Con Gas pf	200	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	100	
6½	1	..	Con Ry C pf	300	5½	4⅝	4⅝	..	
11½	3⅛	..	Con Textile	60	1¼	1	1	..	
17⅞	4⅝	..	Container B	100	4¼	4	4	..	
90	25½	..	Cont Shares	4600	34	29⅝	30½	33⅛	
15¼	4⅝	..	Cont Bak A	200	9⅜	8⅜	8⅜	9	
100	79½	8	Cont Bak B	800	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	
68¾	37	1.20	Cont Bak pf	300	88	87¾	88	..	
92	40½	2½	Cont Can	300	37	36	37	37	
28⅜	6½	.80	Cont Motors	3800	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
47⅝	18	..	Cont Oil	4800	22⅜	21½	22¾	23	
126⅝	70	3	Cont Prod	900	88⅝	86⅜	88¼	88⅝	
24½	5	..	Coty	1600	24⅞	22¾	23⅞	24⅝	
79	37⅛	..	Crosley	200	19½	19	19	19	
101¼	90	7	Crown Cork	100	45	45	45	..	
121⅜	71	5	Crown W Ipf	100	9	9	9	..	
⅜	⅛	..	Crucible	300	79½	92½	92½	..	
31	24	..	Cub Cane ct pf	200	1	1	1	..	
5½	¾	..	*Cream of Wh	100	26½	26½	26½	27⅛	
24½	5	..	Cuba Cane	100	1	1	1	..	
1⅞	⅛	..	Cuba Co	50	10	1	1	..	
17	6⅞	..	Cuba Cane ct	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	..	
6¾	1	..	Cub Am S	400	8	7	7	..	
67⅞	36	..	Cub Dom S	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	
132	100	6	Cudahy	700	47½	47	47⅜	47½	
118	112⅛	7	Curtis Pub	100	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	..	
30⅛	6½	1	Curtis Pub pf	100	114¼	114¼	114½	..	
37⅞	13¾	..	Curtiss Wr	14600	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
130	110	7	Curtiss W A	4000	14⅞	13¼	13⅝	15⅛	
115¼	104	8	Cushman 7%	10	110	110	110	..	
			Cushman 8%	20	104	104	104	..	

—D—

121¼	58	3½	Cutler	100	76	76	76	..	
126½	63	..	Cuyamel Fr	100	101	101	101	99	
69½	21¼	..	Davison	600	27½	26¼	27	27	
46⅞	23	2.31	Debenham	300	23½	22	23	23½	
128	109	7	Deere pf	30	116	116	116	116¾	
226	141½	9	Del & Hud	100	165½	162	162	167½	
169¾	120¼	6¶	Del Lac&W	200	140⅛	137	140	..	
77¾	49	..	Denv RG pf	200	60	60	60	..	
385	151	8	Det Edison	500	191	189	191	188¼	
64¾	24	2¶	Devoe & R A	1000	32	31	31	32	
11¼	6	1	Dome Mines	100	7	7	7	..	
54¼	12	1.20	Dom Stores	500	20½	19¾	19¾	20¼	
4⅞	1⅞	..	Du So Shore	100	2	2	2	..	
231	80	4¶	Dupont	5700	112½	108	111	113½	
119¾	107½	6	Dupont deb	100	117	117	117	117½	
28⅞	10	1	Duplan Silk	100	15	15	15	15	

—E—

264¾	150	5¶	East Kodak	3400	174½	168½	171¾	172½	
39½	19	1.50	Eastern R M	500	21	19	19	21	
76⅞	18	3	Eaton Axle	1100	28	27⅛	27½	27⅝	
39⅝	14	2½	Eitingon	2900	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
112½	39	6½	Eitingon pf	300	40½	40¼	40½	5⅝	
174	50	4¶	Elec Auto Lt	3500	80¼	77⅞	80	81¾	
18⅝	3¼	..	Elec Boat	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	5	
86⅝	29⅛	1	Elec P&L	11500	44¾	41½	43½	44½	
109¼	98	7	Elec P&L pf	500	107	106½	106½	106⅜	
104½	55	5	Elec Sto Bat	2400	67⅞	66	66	68	
10½	3¼	..	Elk Horn	100	5	5	5	..	
83⅜	49¼	..	End John	200	107⅝	106	106	..	
79⅝	31	1¶	Eng Pub Ser	500	50	50	50	..	
123¼	80	5	Eng P S 5 pf	2300	38¼	37½	37¼	37¾	
109	84⅜	5½	EPS 5½ pfww	200	93⅞	93¾	93¾	..	
42	31¼	2	Equit Bldg	400	40	40	40	..	
93½	41½	..	Erie	5800	58	56⅝	56⅝	59	
66¼	55½	4	Erie 1 pf	800	62	61	61	62½	
54	37	4

STEEL OUTPUT MORE STABLE IN LAST WEEK

Operations Down 1 P. C.—Sentiment Improves—Auto Industry Demand Better

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Steel production is a little more stable, and sentiment continues to improve.

The outlook in the automobile industry is better and that will mean a greater consumption of steel. Thus the Ford Motor Co. has stepped up production 700 cars a week. Moreover, the mills in the Youngstown district which make flat-rolled steel products for the automobile industry have speeded production.

The average rate of steel operations is 63½ per cent of capacity, compared with 80½ per cent a year ago at this time. During the last week the United States Steel Corporation lost 1 per cent, the same amount which was gained by the independent companies. This means that virtually the same rates have prevailed for a second week in succession, which means a greater measure of stability.

In the Chicago district the mills are working at 65 per cent of capacity; in the Pittsburgh district the gait is 60 per cent, but will probably dip to 50 per cent before the year is over. The present comparatively low rate is nothing unusual for this time of the year. Rather was the high rate of last year the freakish situation.

The Steel Merger

Further statistics have come forth, revealing what a sharp decline took place in many of the steel branches in November as a reflection of the stock market crash. Thus, sales of fabricated structural steel, at 59 per cent of shop fabricating capacity, were the poorest since January, 1928. These figures fit in with those of production, the pig iron output having shown the sharpest decline since April, 1925, with steel ingot production dropping the most sharply for a single month in history.

Yet these unfavorable developments are not taken very seriously by the steel makers, who believe that activity was in large measure suspended until the business world had digested and determined just what had happened in Wall Street.

The most important news of last week was the announcement of another big merger among steel makers, headed by the Republic Iron & Steel Company, making a corporation which will be the third largest steel company of the United States. There are rumors that eventually the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and Inland Steel Company will enter the combination. What the new combine lacks chiefly are rail mills which the Inland company owns.

See Stable Steel Prices

The benefits for the merging companies will be the eliminating of cross-hauling, the steel to be delivered from the mills which are nearest the customers. It is probable that steel prices will become more stable, if that is possible in this year of steadiness, since there will be fewer competing companies.

The Jones & Laughlin Company, Pittsburgh, is left in fourth position as to size, and it is believed that there is no possibility of this company becoming merged for the time being. In the first place, the company is a family affair.

In the second place, it is very well situated and equipped, and, therefore, does not need to join others to gain in strength.

The principal change in steel prices has been in semifinished steel which is generally recognized as $1 a ton lower, or $34 a gross ton for the more common forms. The steel trade journals evidently disagree as to the trend in pig iron. One of them has advanced its composite price of iron on the strength of a rise of 50c a ton in the Alabama price; another has reduced the price, perhaps in belated recognition of sharper price concessions in the Buffalo district.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	5%	5%
Commercial paper	6	5@5¼
Customers loans	5@5½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	5	5
Four to six months	5	5

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	47¼c	48⅛c
Bar silver in London	21⅞d	22⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$64,000,000	$563,000,000
Balances	38,000,000	133,000,000
F. R. bank credit	33,647,417	123,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	4⅛@4
60 days	4⅛@4
90 days	4 @3⅞
4 months	4⅛@4
5 months	4⅛@4⅛
6 months	4⅛@4⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7%
Boston	4½	Budapest	7½
Chicago	4½	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	5	London	5
New York	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	6
Minneapolis	5	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	4½	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5%
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	8	Stockholm	5
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	6
Berlin	7	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	7	Rome	6
Brussels	4½	Vienna	7½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	8½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Europe

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.87⅝	$4.87½	$4.8665
Cables	$4.87 5-32	4.88⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0394 1-32	.0394 1-32	.193
Belgium—belga	.1400¼	.1400⅛	.139
Italy—lira	.05235⅜	.0523⅜	.193
Germany—mark	.2395	.2395⅜	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1409¼	.1408¾	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0297	.0296	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2684	.2683½	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.02525½	.0252⅜	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.01301¼	.01301¼	.193
Holland—florin	.4035	.4032½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1753½	.4032½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1753½	.1753½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2688	.2682½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0060¼	.0060	.193
Spain—peseta	.1331	.1386	.193
Sweden—krona	.2698	.2699	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1945½	.1945½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.01778⅛	.01777⅛	.193

Far East

Hang Kong—dol.	.4275	.4297	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5275	.5387½	*
India—rupee	.3650	.3650	.4866
Japan—yen	.4906	.4905	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5650	.5650	.5678

South America

Argentina—peso.	.4045	.4025	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1095	.1100	.3245
Chile—peso	.1209	.1209	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9733
Peru—pound	3.94	3.94	4.8665
Truguay—peso	.9267	.0267	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar			.1930

North America

Canada—dollar	.99⅛	.99⅜	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3550	.3587½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex 4s	84¼	84¼
Alleghany 5s '44	99½	98½
Alleghany 5s '49	99½	98½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103	103
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103½	163½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95	93½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	76	75
Am Smelting 5s '47	100⅝	100½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	102½
Am T & T 4½s cv '33	135⅜	132⅛
Am T & T col 5s '46	102¼	103¼
Am T & T sf 5s '50	103½	103½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107¼	106⅜
Am Type Founders 6s '40	102½	102½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105	104½
Armour & Co 5½s' 43	83⅜	82
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	90¼	90¼
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	94½	94½
Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48	53	53
B&O 1st 4s '48	91¾	91¾
B&O 4s Tot & C div '59	83½	84¾
B&O cv 4½s '33	99⅛	99⅛
B&O 5s series D	102⅜	102⅜
B&O 5 sct Swn div	102½	102½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	104
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101½	100¾
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	105½	105½
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅞	104⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	97¼	97¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	49½	49½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	101¼	101⅛
Broadway cn	40	40
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	99⅞	99⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95	94½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	98¼	98¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99⅜	99⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	94⅛	94⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94⅝	94⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s	100⅝	100⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	101¼	101¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91⅝	91⅜
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅞	99⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95½	95½
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	105	105
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	73½	73½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65	65
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	71⅝	71
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	91⅝	91⅝
Chi Nw 4¾s '87	100¼	100
Chi Nw gen 5s '87	92¾	92¾
Chi Railway 5s '27	74⅞	74⅞
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	88½	88½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95⅝	95⅝
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	97½	96⅛
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104⅜	104⅜
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	105	104⅞
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115½	115½
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94⅝
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	87⅝	87⅝
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	97½	97½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105½	105½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	93	93
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	99½	99⅜
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	48	48
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	82	82
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	103½	103½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅜	105½
Container Corp 6s '46	92½	92½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101	100¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	67	67
Cuba RR 6s '36	90¼	90¼
Del & Hudson 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93	92½
Den & R G Wn rg 5s '78	88¼	88¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102½	102½
Detroit Ed rg 5s '40	101	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93	93
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	67	67
Erie 5s '67	96	95⅝
Eric gen lien	80⅛	80⅛
Fed Metal 7s '34	100	100
Fla East Coast 5s '74	51½	50½
Gen Mpt Acc Corp 6s '37	101½	101½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	90¼	90¼
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	102	102
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105	105
Goodyear 5s '57	91	90⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104¼	104¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110¾	109⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96⅜	96⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110	110
Gulft States Steel 5½s '42	98½	98½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	74⅝	74⅝
Hudson Coal 5s '62	68	68
Humble Oil 5s '37	100⅜	100⅜
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅜	101⅜
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	90⅝	90⅝
Ill Cen 6½s '36	109	109
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92	92
Inted Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97⅜	97⅜
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	61	60½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	91	91
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	50	50
Int & Grt Nor 5s '56	92⅛	92⅛
Int & Gt ..or adj 6s '52	87⅛	87⅛
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97½	97½
Int Paper 6s '55	88¼	88
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	85¼	85¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	119¼	118¾
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	85	85
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	33½	33½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105	105
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	76¼	76½
Keith 6s '46	78	78
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	79⅞	79⅞
L'Autaro 6s '54	81	81
Lehigh Val Coal 6s '33	105	105
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	102⅜	102¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	91⅞	91⅞
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	54¼	54¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	100
Midvale Steel col 5s '30	100⅜	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	99¼	99¼
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	101	100⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99½	99½
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	98	98
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	110⅛	108¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	74⅜	74⅜
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98⅞	98⅞
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99	98⅜
Mo Pac 5½s '49	106	105¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	101⅜	101⅜
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	87½	87½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50½	50½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97½	97½
Nat Rad 6½s '47	28½	28½
N E T & T 4½s B '61	98	98
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	86¼	86¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	83	83
N O T & M 5s B '54	96	96
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	80	80
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105½	105
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	106½	106½
N Y Edison 5s '44	103½	103½
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113	112½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	78⅞	78⅞
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	124	124
NY Ry inc 6s '65	5¾	5¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110½
Norf & W con 4s '96	92½	92½
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	56	56
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	55½	55½
Nor Pac Gen 4s '77	70	70
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112⅞	112⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	101
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101¼	101¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '24	103½	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	95	95
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	95	94⅛
Pathe E xinc 7s '37	36	29⅛
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	73⅛	73
Penn R R 4s '48	93½	93½
Penn R R 6s '56	103½	102½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109	109
Pere Marq 5s '56	103	103
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92½	91
Phil Co 5s '67	98¼	98⅛
Phil & Read C & I 5s '33	84½	84½
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	93	91
Pillsbury Flour 5½s '43	105¼	105¼
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	106¾	106¾
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	96⅞	96⅞
Portland Railway 5s '30	97⅝	97⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94½	94½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	80	80
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100¼	100
Purity Bakeries 6s '48	96	96
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94⅜	94⅜
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	93⅜	93
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	100	100
Richfield Oil 6s ct	97½	96½
Rochester Gas 5s '46	107½	107½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	96	95⅞
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100¼	100¼
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	95⅜	95⅜
St L & S F 4½s '78	87⅜	89
St L & S F 5s B '50	101½	101½
St L S W con 4s '32	98	98
St P M & M con 4s	96½	96½
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	104⅞	104½
St P M & M con 6s '33	96¼	96¼
St Paul M M Pac ext	88⅛	88½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	105⅜	105
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	91¼	91¼
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	67	67
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	53	53
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	47⅜	47½
Seabd A L gen 6s	60	60
Seabd A L con 6s '45	71	69½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	95	95
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94	94
Shell Union 5s '47	95½	95⅜
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	92¾	92¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100	100
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¼	101
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¼	96⅜
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	94½	94½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101⅞	101⅞
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91¼	90½
So Pac 4½s '68	96½	96½
So Pac 4½s '69wiw	98⅜	98⅜
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¼	88½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122	112
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102⅝	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96⅞	96
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	98	97
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105¼	105½
Tex Corp 5s '44 ct	101½	101½
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100¼	100¼
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	104½	104¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100¼	100¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26½	26½
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	90	90
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	102½	102½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100	100
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	93½	93½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	89½	89½
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	106	106
Universal Pipe 6s '36	62	61
U S Rubber 5s '47	81½	80
U S Rubber 7½s '50	100½	100½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	102½	102½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100⅛	100⅛
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	64	64
Wabash 4½s '78	90¼	90⅛
Walworth 6s '45	85⅛	85⅛
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	89	89
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	58½	58½
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	102	102
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	102½	102½
West Shore 4s 2361	88	88
Western Electric 5s '44	103⅜	103⅜
Western Maryland 5½s '77	95	94¾
Western Pac 5s A '46	97¼	97
Western Un 5s '51	102½	102¼
Western Un 6½s '36	109¾	109¾
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	87⅜	86½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	102
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101½	101⅛
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	26	26
Youngstown 5s	101	100½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Dec23	Last Dec21
4th 4¼s '38	101.8	101.9	101.8	101.9	101.10
4th 4¼s '39	101.8	101.9	101.4	101.8	101.10

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.3 as 102 3-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83¼	82⅝
Adriatic El 7s '52	97	97
Antioquia 7s A '45	79⅞	79
Antioquia 7s D '45	76	76
Argentine 5½s '62	89½	89½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96⅛	95½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96	95⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	96⅛	95⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96	95½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96⅛	96
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96⅛	95½
Argentine Gov 5½s May '61	95⅜	95⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96⅛	96
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96	96
Australia 4½s '57	83¼	83
Australia 5s '55	92½	92
Austria Hydro 6½s ref	86½	86¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	92	91½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101	100⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106	105⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	109⅜	109¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107¼	106½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115½	115¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110	110
Berlin 6s '58	88⅝	88⅝
Berlin 6½s '50	94	94
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	88¼	88¼
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	86½	86½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	78¼	78
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	77	77
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	92	91¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	87¾	87
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	75	73
Brazil 6½s '27-57	74½	74¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	92⅞	92⅝
Bremen 7s '35	98⅞	98¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	73	73½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	96¼	96¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61	86	84½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	89	88⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89	89
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	80	80
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100½	100⅛
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102½	102½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94	94
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	97¼	97
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89	89
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89¼	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	88⅞	88⅝
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	24⅞	24
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	68	68
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	73½	73½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	71⅞	71⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	69½	68⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	69	67¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '37 ctf	80	80
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	95⅛	95
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	88½	88
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100½	100½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	67	66⅛
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109½	109½
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109⅛	109⅛
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	90⅜	90⅜
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅛	98¼
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '43	96	96
Dresden 7s '45	96	96
Dutch E I 5½s Nov. 53	102¼	102¼
Dutch E I 6s '47	102	102
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	101½	101½
Est R R Co 7s '54	104⅜	104½
Fiat Es '46 ex-war	90	90
Finland 5½s '58	85	85
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	90⅛	90⅛
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98¾	98
Finnish B 6½s '54	91½	91½
French (Rep) 7s '40	111⅝	111
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118⅛	118¼
Germ 7s '49	106¼	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85	85
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	78½	77¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	92½	92
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	93¾	93¾
Germ G E 7s '45	100	99¾
Graz 8s '54	94½	94½
Greek 6s '68	83	83
Hamburg 6s '46	94	93¾
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	99½	99½
Irish Free State 5s '60	97	96⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93¾	93½
Italy (King) 7s '51	95	94½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	91	91
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98¼	98
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	95	95
Karstadt 6s '43	70¾	70¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	93	92¼
Lyons (City), 6s '34	102⅜	102⅝
Mex 4s large A '10	12	11⅞
Mex Int RR 4½s A '43	10	10
Milan (City) 6½s '52	84⅞	84½
Minas 6½s '58	73	73
Minas 6½s '59	73	73
Montevid (City) 6s '59	91	89¼
Montevid (City) 7s '59	98⅛	98
New So Wales 5s '58	90¼	88½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102½	102¾
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	89¼	88⅜
Norway Bank 5s '67	94	92½
Norway (King) 5s '63	96¼	96¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	100⅞	100⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	103¼	102
Norway (King) 6s '44	103½	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	90	89½
Nuremberg 6s '52	84¾	84¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94½	94
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	98½	98¼
Oso (City) 6s '55	101⅜	101⅜
Oslo G & E 5s '63	91	90
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	101½	101½
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	104¾	104¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	72	70
Peru 6s '60	72	72
Peru 6s '61	72½	72
Peru 7s '59	92½	92½
Poland 6s '40	75	75
Poland 7s '47	79	79
Poland 8s '50	92	92
Porto Ale (City) 5s '61	92½	92½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	89	89
Rhine Main 7s 50	101	101
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	102	102
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	85¼	85
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	95	95
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	73⅝	73½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	68	68
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	79	78
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	95	95
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87½	87½
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	83¾	83¾
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	76	75⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	67⅞	67⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	95¾	95½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	94	93
Saxon State 7s '45	93½	93½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	107¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	75¼	75¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	88½	88½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	102	102
Silesia Bk 6s '47	73	73
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	72	72
Soissons (City) 6s '36	101½	101½
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	85½	85½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108½	108
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104½	103⅞
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	75⅜	74⅝
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	83¾	83⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	87⅜	87⅜
Tsingawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	98	98
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	101½	101½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	81	81
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	82	82
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	92½	92
Vienna 6s '52	85	84¼
Westphalia El 6s '53	76½	76½
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	90	90

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; United States Steel breaks to month's low before rallying.

Bonds: Irregular; market dull on firmness of money.

Curb: Weak; Niagara Hudson Power at new low.

Foreign exchanges: Irregular; French franc at new 1929 high.

Cotton: Higher; spot house buying.

Sugar: Steady; Cuban support.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Steady; decreased visible supply.

Corn: Easy; larger country offerings.

Cattle: Strong to higher.

Hogs: Higher.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Dec.23	Week ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.40⅛	$1.42¼	$1.57⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	1.08⅜	1.07⅛	1.04⅜
Oats, 2 white	.59	.57	.58½
Flour	6.50	6.55	6.00
Beef, family	28.50	28.50	33.00
Pork	27.50	27.50	34.00
Lard	10.55	10.85	11.70
Cotton mid-up	17.25	17.20	20.50
Zinc	5.80	5.80	6.25
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel, bil. Pitts.	35.00	35.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1600
Tin	.3975	.41121/2	.4925
Rubber	.1625	.1625	.1800
Sugar	.05121/2	.0505	.0520
Lead	6.25	6.25	6.25
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	.....

MILD BUSINESS RECESSION IN DOMINION SEEN

Industrial Output at Higher Rate Than Previous Year Despite Curtailment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA — Business in Canada, while showing signs of a mild recession, is as good, if not better, than at the corresponding period in 1928.

Industries, while curtailing their production in keeping with the season of the year, are said, on the whole, to be operating at higher capacity than in December of last year.

Price levels in the Dominion are well in line with

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PACIFIC COAST HAS SCHEDULE

Announces Football Contests for Conference Teams During 1930

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—Graduate managers of Pacific Coast Conference universities and colleges questioned a number of conflicts brought about by intersectional games this year, but finally, at the annual meeting held Dec. 16 at San Francisco, made out football schedules for the 1930 season, it has been announced here by Jack W. Benefiel, University of Oregon graduate manager.

Eastern and Middle Western institutions drew five games on the schedules so far, with possibilities of others to fill in open dates of several Pacific Coast Conference members. Stanford University, with two distant games scheduled, leads all in intersectional contests, while the University of Oregon, Oregon State Agricultural College and the University of Southern California each have one.

Stanford vs. Minnesota

Stanford will meet the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis on Oct. 11 and Dartmouth College at Palo Alto on Nov. 29. University of Southern California plays University of Notre Dame at Los Angeles, Dec. 6, Oregon State Agricultural College plays West Virginia University in Chicago, Nov. 27, while Oregon plays a night game Oct. 4 with Drake University in Chicago. California is also said to be on the lookout for a post-season game with a prominent Eastern team.

The University of Oregon drew two home games and a game in Portland, the near-by metropolis. It is as yet undecided whether Oregon will meet the University of Washington or the University of Idaho on the home gridiron. The one not played here will be met in Portland. The other home game is with the University of California at Los Angeles.

University of California scheduled five Pacific Coast Conference games, meeting State College of Washington, University of Montana and Stanford in Berkeley. They take but two Conference trips, one to Seattle to meet the University of Washington, and the other to Los Angeles to meet Southern California.

Washington, which starts a new coach, James M. Phelan, next season, has booked seven Conference games, four of them coming on successive Saturdays. The team will meet Montana State University Oct. 4, the University of Idaho on Oct. 11, Oregon Oct. 18, and California Oct. 25, all comparatively early season games. On Nov. 8, Coach Phelan will take his men to Palo Alto to meet Stanford and on the following Saturday will meet the State College of Washington at Seattle. They will close the season with Southern California at Los Angeles. Besides these, Washington meets Whitman College and College of Puget Sound.

The Queerest Schedule

University of California at Los Angeles drew the queerest schedule. They play Southern California on Sept. 27, then have no more games until Nov. 1, when they meet Stanford. Oregon, Oregon State and Idaho are the only other games on their schedule. University of Idaho drew but one home game in Moscow, that with the State College of Washington, Nov. 8. The complete Pacific Coast Conference football schedule follows:

University of Oregon—Sept. 26—University of Montana at Missoula; Oct. 4—Drake University at Chicago; 18—University of Washington at either Portland or Eugene; 25—University of Idaho at Eugene; Nov. 8—University of California at Los Angeles; 15—Oregon Stage Agricultural College at Corvallis; 25—St. Mary's College at San Francisco.

University of California—Sept. 27—Santa Clara University at Berkeley; Oct. 4—State College of Washington at Berkeley; 11—St. Mary's College at Berkeley; 25—University of Washington at Seattle; Nov. 1—University of Montana at Berkeley; 8—University of Southern California at Los Angeles; 22—Stanford University at Berkeley.

Stanford University—Sept. 27—Olympic Club at Palo Alto; Oct. 4—Santa Clara at Palo Alto; 11—University of Minnesota at Minneapolis; 18—Oregon State Agricultural College at Palo Alto; 25—University of Southern California at Palo Alto; Nov. 1—U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles; 8—University of Washington at Palo Alto; 22—University of California at Berkeley; 29—Dartmouth College at Palo Alto.

University of Southern California—Sept. 27—U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles; Oct. 4—Oregon State Agricultural College at Los Angeles; 11—State College of Washington at Pullman; 25—Stanford University at Palo Alto; Nov 8—University of California at Los Angeles; 27—University of Washington at Los Angeles; Dec. 6—Notre Dame University at Los Angeles.

University of Washington—Sept. 27—Whitman College at Seattle; Oct. 4—University of Montana at Seattle; 11—University of Idaho at Seattle; 18—University of Oregon at Eugene; 25—University of California at Seattle; Nov. 1—College of Puget Sound at Seattle; 8—Stanford University at Palo Alto; 15—State College of Washington at Seattle; 27—University of Southern California at Los Angeles.

University of California at Los Angeles—Sept. 27—University of Southern California at Los Angeles; Nov. 1—Stanford University at Los Angeles; 8—University of Oregon at Eugene; 22—Oregon State Agricultural College at Los Angeles; 29—University of Idaho at Los Angeles.

Oregon State Agricultural College—Oct. 4—University of Southern California at Los Angeles; 18—Stanford University at Palo Alto; Nov. 1—State College of Washington at Corvallis; 15—University of Oregon at Corvallis; 22—U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles; 27—University of West Virginia at Chicago.

State College of Washington—Oct. 4—University of California at Berkeley; 11—University of Southern California at Pullman 25—University of Montana at Pullman; Nov. 1—Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis; 8—University of Idaho at Moscow; 15—University of Washington at Seattle.

University of Idaho—Oct. 11—University of Washington at Seattle; 25—University of Oregon at Eugene; Nov. 8—State College of Washington at Moscow; 22—University of Montana at Missoula; 29—U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles.

University of Montana—Sept. 26—University of Oregon at Missoula; 27—Mount St. Charles at Missoula; Oct. 4—University of Washington at Seattle; 18—Montana State College at Missoula; 25—State College of Washington at Pullman; Nov. 1—University of California at Berkeley; 22—University of Idaho at Missoula.

WAGNER SUCCEEDS CARRIGAN

Charles Wagner, assistant to Manager William F. Carrigan of the Boston American League Baseball Club for the past three years, has been named manager of the team by President J. A. R. Quinn, to succeed Carrigan, who declined to serve again on account of business and family reasons. John McCallister of Columbus, O., manager of the Cleveland Americans in 1927, has been named assistant to Wagner.

COACH ACCEPTS CONTRACT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Coach Paul J. Schissler, head football mentor at Oregon State Agricultural College, has been offered a five-year renewal of his coaching contract and has accepted. Final ratification of the action of the board of control at Oregon State will depend on the state board of education at its next meeting.

Tigers Return to First Place Again

Win Twice Over Week-End —Three Overtime Games

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	7	2	5	65	51	16
New Haven	6	3	6	45	43	15
Providence	7	1	5	43	50	15
Philadelphia	5	1	5	44	42	11
Springfield	4	1	8	24	35	9

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 5, Philadelphia 3, overtime.
Providence 3, Springfield 2, overtime.

RESULT SUNDAY

Boston 4, New Haven 3, overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Boston Tigers, champions of the Canadian-American Hockey League, downed the New Haven Eagles here Sunday night for the first time this season, taking the measure of the local sextet by a score of 4 to 3, in an overtime game that was hard fought all the way.

The Bostonians appeared on the way to certain victory in the third regular period but Speyer, on a pass from Whyte, tied the score with only seconds left to play. This necessitated overtime and late in the extra session two Boston relief men, Regan and Mills, combined to win the game, Mills making the goal The summary:

BOSTON		NEW HAVEN
Loucks, Heyd, lw	rw,	Whyte, Dye
Waite, Burke, c	c,	Hughes, Boucher
Boyd, Mills, rw	lw,	Bouchard, Chouinard
Oatman, Regan, ld	rd,	Himes
Contant, Regan, rd	ld,	Speyer, Shay
Reaume, g	g,	Forbes

Score—Boston 4, New Haven 3. Goals—Loucks, Heyd, Boyd and Mills for Boston; Boucher, Whyte and Speyer for New Haven. Referees—W. A. Shaver and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Manager Sprague Cleghorn's Providence Reds continued their victorious advance in the Canadian - American Hockey League race by defeating the Springfield Indians at the West Side Arena here Saturday night, 3 to 2. The winning goal was scored after four minutes in the overtime, Harrington netting a pass from Gaudreault. The victory marked the fourth that the Reds have scored in five games under the leadership of Cleghorn. Their other effort resulted in a tie.

Coach Frank Carroll's young Springfield team made a gallant bid for triumph and was in the lead on two occasions. Providence, however, displayed a polished attack that would not be denied. Springfield has won only one game of the six played on its home rink to date. Immediately after Saturday's game Coach Carroll left for New York to seek aid from the New York Rangers. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		SPRINGFIELD
Hart, Harrington, lw	rw,	Siebert, Heller
Chapman, Gaudreault, c	c,	Carrigan, Maracle, Wilson
Gagnon, Cormier, rw	lw,	Dillon, Filkin
Fraser, Lesieur, ld	rd,	McGowan
McVicar, Lesieur, rd	ld,	Callighen, Murphy
E. Murray, g	g,	Lamontagne

Score—Providence 3, Springfield 2. Goals—Chapman 2 and Harrington for Providence; Carrigan and Dillon for Springfield Referees—E. N. Davin and R. L. G. MacKenzie. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Boston Tigers continue to hold an advantage over the Philadelphia Arrows, as was shown when the former team won a thrilling up-hill Canadian-American Hockey League match at the arena Saturday night, 5 to 3. An overtime period was necessary. Regan starred with three goals for the winners.

Just when the Arrows appeared ready to continue their climb in the League, the Tigers came through with two goals to tie the score at 3 to 3 in the third period and then Boyd and Reagan scored in the extra period. While two of the Boston players were off the ice early in the second period, Philadelphia scored all three goals in the short space of 45 seconds which is believed to be a record for the league. The fans showed disapproval of the new rules. The summary:

BOSTON		PHILADELPHIA
Loucks, Heyd, lw	rw,	Cahill, Klein
Waite, Burke, c	c,	Andrews, Jackson
Boyd, Mills, rw	lw,	Lessard, Taylor
Contant, Regan, ld	rd,	Nichols, Coulter
Oatman, Regan, rd	ld,	Peters, Bradley
Reaume, g	g,	Roberts

Score—Boston 5, Philadelphia 3. Goals—Regan 3, Heyd, Boyd for Boston; Nichols, Lessard, Andrews for Philadelphia. Assists—Cahill, Boyd, Waite, Contant for Boston; Cahill for Philadelphia. Referees—W. A. Shaver and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m periods. 10 minutes overtime.

HARRY F. WOLF WINS FROM B. H. O'CONNOR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Harry F. Wolf of Montclair and a recent graduate of Williams College, proved once more that he must be regarded as a serious contender for the United States squash tennis championship Saturday, when he won the annual Princeton Club invitation tournament, defeating in the final round Burdett H. O'Connor, who first inducted him into the game, and is now No. 7 in the ranking list. Wolf is now leading member of the New York Athletic Club team, and O'Connor is No. 2 to E. R. Larigan on the Crescent Athletic Club team. Wolf also defeated Larigan in the tourney.

O'Connor made one of the hardest battles that the young star has had to encounter, and only superlative play by Wolf enabled him to come through victor. Four games were required, as O'Connor ran up a big lead in the second game, and though Wolf overtook him, had enough in reserve to take the game. The summary:

PRINCETON CLUB INVITATION SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT
Final Round

Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, defeated Burdett H. O'Connor, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—11, 17—18, 15—8, 15—7.

PIRATES TRADE McCAFFREY

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Albert J. McCaffery, veteran defense man of the Pittsburgh club of the National Hockey League, has been traded to the Montreal Canadiens for Gordon W. Fraser, it has been made known here. The management hopes, through the acquisition of Fraser, to strengthen the defense, which has been more or less weak since the opening of the season. Fraser will report to Pittsburgh in New York next Saturday and McCaffery will join the Montreal team on the same date.

HAMILTON SNOW BOUND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O. — The Hamilton hockey team of the International Hockey League, scheduled to meet the Cleveland team here Saturday night failed to put in an appearance, the Canadians being reported snowbound in Buffalo. No date has been set for the playoff.

PITTSBURGH SIGNS GOALIE

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP) — Andrew Spooner, former goalie with Fort William (Ont.) hockey team, has signed a contract with the Pittsburgh Club of the National Hockey League, it has been announced here.

BRUINS SCORE SEVEN STRAIGHT

N. Y. Rangers Pass Chicago —Montreal Wins and Approaches Lead

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
U. S. Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	12	0	2	57	38	24
N. Y. Rangers	8	1	5	55	44	17
Chicago	7	2	5	46	36	16
Detroit	6	1	7	47	50	13
Pittsburgh	2	1	11	41	62	5
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	8	4	4	57	48	20
Montreal	9	1	5	56	40	19
Ottawa	6	3	5	55	48	15
Toronto	5	1	9	42	56	11
N. Y. Americans	2	0	12	29	63	4

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 4, Chicago 1.
Toronto 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Ottawa 1, Canadiens 1 (overtime).
Montreal 5, Americans 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Rangers 3, Chicago 1.
Detroit 6, Pittsburgh 1.

In defeating the Chicago Black Hawks, 4 to 1, at the Boston Garden Saturday night, the local Boston Bruins have scored at least one victory over each of the nine teams in the National Hockey League and have won 12 out of 14 games played, this win running their string up to seven straight. The game was played under the new revised rules but they had little to do with the outcome.

The Bruins played like the champions they are and after a gift goal that was apparently kicked into the net by Galbraith they oueplayed the Hawks. That goal seemingly upset the visitors and from then on high sticks, tripping and aggressiveness abounded. Welland led the Boston attack with two goals and an assist. The Chicago offense caught up ice attacking gave the Bruins their best chances to score.

BOSTON		CHICAGO
Galbraith, Gainor, Owen, lw	rw,	Couture, Ingraham, March
Barry, Welland, Carson, c	c,	Somers, Ripley, Cook
Oliver, Clapper, Hutton, rw	lw,	Gottselig, Arbour, Burns
Hitchman, Owen, ld	rd,	Taylor, Dutkowski, Miller
Shore, Owen, rd	ld,	Wentworth, Abel
Thompson, g	g,	Gardiner

Score—Boston 4, Chicago 1. Goals—Welland 2, Clapper, Galbraith for Boston; Gottselig for Chicago. Assists—Shore, Gainor, Weiland for Boston; Somers for Chicago. Referees—C. J. Denneny and B. R. Corbeau. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Pittsburgh Pirates fell farther behind in the last place position in the American division of the National Hockey League here Sunday night when they lost a 6-to-1 game to Detroit Cougars. It was the fifth-straight win for the Cougars on Olympia ice since Nov. 26 when Ottawa defeated them here, 4 to 3. The Pirates established a one-goal lead in the first period but lost it in the second as the Cougars rallied to score three times. In the third period the Detroiters added three more goals to their total.

Milks scored Pittsburgh's only goal on a rebound from Lowrey's shot late in the first period. Goodfellow scored twice for Cougars and Lewis got the same number. Noble and Connors accounted for the rest. The summary:

DETROIT		PITTSBURGH
Goodfellow, Lewis, Brophy, lw	rw,	Darragh, White, Manners
Hay, Connors, c	c,	Milks, Briden
Cooper, Aurie, Bellefeuille, rw	lw,	Lowrey, Jarvis, Barton
Hicks, Hughes, ld	rd,	McCaffrey, Barton
Noble, Rockburn, rd	ld,	Smith
Beveridge, g	g,	Miller

Score—Detroit 6, Pittsburgh 1. Goals—Goodfellow 2, Lewis 2, Noble, Connors for Detroit; Milks for Pittsburgh. Assists—Lewis, Hay, Connors, Bellefeuille for Detroit; Lowrey for Pittsburgh. Referees—D. A. Ritchie and W. B. Bell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York Rangers climbed into second place over the Chicago Black Hawks in the American group of the National Hockey League, by defeating them 3 to 1 Sunday night. The new rules played a large part in the affair almost doubling the amount of whistling by the referees, as well as slowing up the Chicago attack.

The change in the rules made little difference to the Rangers. They promptly shifted their usual tactics to fit them and had two goals, one for each of the first and second forward lines, inside of six minutes. W. Cook to Boucher, and Thompson to Keeling. Cook to Cook to Boucher added a third about the middle of the second session Chicago was far more bothered and finally, resorting to individual attacks, Wentworth scored alone a few minutes before the finish. The summary:

N. Y. RANGERS		CHICAGO
F. Cook, Keeling, Heximer, Quennesville, lw	rw,	March, Couture, Ingram
Boucher, Murdoch, Vail, c	c,	Cook, Somers, Ripley
W. Cook, Thompson, Goldsworthy, rw	lw,	Miller, Gottselig, Burns
Johnson, ld	rd,	Dutkowski, Wentworth
Bourgeault, rd	ld,	Abel, Taylor
Roach, g	g,	Gardiner

Score—N. Y. Rangers 3, Chicago 1. Goals—Boucher 2, Keeling for Rangers; Wentworth for Chicago. Assists W. Cook 2, F. Cook, Thompson for Rangers. Referees—C. J. Denneny and B. R. Corbeau. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—In the poorest exhibition of the local National Hockey League season the Maple Leafs defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates here Saturday night, 2 to 1, after 10 minutes overtime, the second successive overtime victory for the locals on home ice. In the previous meeting of the two teams, in Pittsburgh a month ago, the clubs set a league record with 15 goals, the Pirates winning, 10 to 5, but on Saturday it looked as if they might set another record by staging a scoreless overtime tie, there being no scoring for over 52 minutes. The Leafs scored with less than eight minutes to play, but the visitors tied four minutes later. The winning goal was secured after three minutes' play in the extra period.

The game produced lots of fast skating, but the greater majority of the attacks were of an individual nature and with both teams checking closely, the goalies had a comparatively easy night although both Chabot and Miller made a number of smart saves. For the winners, Cotton, Bailey and Duncan were the best, while McCaffrey and Lowrey were the pick of the visitors. The summary:

TORONTO		PITTSBURGH
Cox, Cotton, lw	rw,	Darragh, White
Blair, Primeau, Pettinger, c	c,	Milks, Briden, Jarvis
Bailey, Conacher, rw	lw,	Lowrey, Manners
Duncan, Horner, ld	rd,	R. Smith
Day, A. Smith, rd	ld,	McCaffrey
Chabot, g	g,	Miller

Score—Toronto 2, Pittsburgh 1. Goals—Cotton and Duncan for Toronto; Jarvis for Pittsburgh. Assists—Horner and Bailey for Toronto; Milks and Darragh for Pittsburgh. Referees—D. A. Ritchie, Montreal and Gerald Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont. — Two individual goals, the first by Morenz after 15 minutes of play and the other by Finnigan eight minutes before the end of the second period were all the successful scoring efforts in Saturday night's game between the Canadiens and Ottawa although both teams made many likely attacks but the opposing defenses and goalies played effective hockey and repeatedly turned them back on sets. The previous Saturday the two teams met in Montreal with the league leadership at stake and the Senators were deposed by the Habitants and at present the locals are in third place, five points behind the Maroons.

The game was a typical meeting between the old rivals, there being lots of speed, although the pace slowed down in the overtime, and the three regular periods were a succession of rushes, individual and collective, from one end to the other but if the defenses or back checkers did not break up the attacks Connell and Hainsworth came through with brilliant saves. The locals used the veteran Nighbor in center ice more on Saturday than they had in all previous games this season and while he was strong defensively he made little headway on the attack.

CANADIENS		OTTAWA
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw	rw,	Finnigan, H. Kilrea
Morenz, Lepine, c	c,	Lamb, Nighbor, Grosvenor
Wasnie, Larochelle, rw	lw,	H. Kilrea, Touhey, Connor
Burke, Ludec, ld	rd,	Clancy, Shields
S. Mantha, rd	ld,	Smith
Hainsworth, g	g,	Connell

Score—Canadiens 1, Ottawa 1. Goals—Morenz for Canadiens; Finnigan for Ottawa. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Alex. Romeril, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—By scoring their second 5-to-3 victory over the New York Americans in three nights, the Montreal Maroons gained a point on the group-leading Canadiens Saturday night and are now only one point behind the leaders. The locals scored two goals in the first period, one in the second, but after they had added their fourth early in the third period the Americans staged a strong rally that resulted in some fast scoring, four goals being scored inside of six minutes.

The locals had the game well in hand although the Americans' rally made the finish more exciting but the margin of goals does not indicate the winners' superiority and they made ample use of their recruits, Northcott and Robinson, who combined for the Maroons' last goal. Grant, the substitute goalie of the Toronto club was in the visitors' net and he turned in a fine effort. Stewart, Siebert and Trottier of the locals and Himes of the Americans each secured two scoring points during the game. The Maroons, known as a team that secures numerous penalties, went through the game without one. The summary:

MONTREAL		N. Y. AMERICANS
Siebert, Trottier, Northcott, lw	rw,	Boyd, Burmister, Patterson
Stewart, Phillips, Robinson, c	c,	Burch, Himes, Holmes
Smith, Ward, rw	lw,	Sheppard, Massecar, McVeigh
Dutton, Wilcox, ld	rd,	Simpson, Reise
Munro, rd	ld,	Conacher, Brydge
Walsh, g	g,	Grant

Score—Montreal 5, Americans 3. Goals—Stewart, Trottier, Siebert, Phillips, Northcott for Montreal; Sheppard, McVeigh and Himes for Americans. Assists—Siebert, Smith, Stewart, Trottier and Robinson for Montreal; Himes and Simpson for Americans. Referees—J. A. O. Cleghorn, Montreal and Harry Battstone, Kingston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

TULSA SIX REGAINS LEAD IN STANDING

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	5	6	1	22	14	16
St. Louis	6	3	5	32	35	15
Minneapolis	6	2	6	29	27	14
Kansas City	5	3	4	21	15	13
Duluth	2	7	5	20	26	11
St. Paul	4	3	7	22	29	11

RESULT SUNDAY

Tulsa 2, St. Louis 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—The Tulsa Oilers defeated St. Louis, 2 to 1, in a thrilling series final, here Sunday afternoon, regaining first place in the American Hockey Association before a crowd of 2700 fans.

A spectacular rush by Graham, defense star, brought victory to Tulsa after six consecutive tie games on home ice. Taking the puck near his own net, Graham skated through the entire St. Louis team and fired into the net past Kearney as the Flyer goalie came out to meet him 1m. 42s. before the end of the third period. Tulsa scored late in the first session and Manager Jamieson tied the score five minutes after the start of the third.

TULSA		ST. LOUIS
Metcalfe, Marker, rw	lw,	Powley, Hill
Sheppard, Moffatt, c	c,	Acaster, Goyer
Wakeford, Johnson, lw	rw,	Bolleau, Cameron
Graham, Williams, rd	ld,	Jamieson, Breen, Headley
Trapp, Moran, ld	rd,	Headley, Clark
McCusker, g	g,	Kearney

Score—Tulsa 2, St. Louis 1. Goals—Wakeford, Graham for Tulsa; Jamieson for St. Louis. Time—1:53. Referee—Carl Battelle, Moosejaw. Time—Three 20m. periods.

FALCARO IS CHAMPION INDIVIDUAL BOWLER

NEW YORK (AP)—Joseph Falcaro of New York is the World's individual bowling champion. Falcaro won the title from Joseph Scribner of Detroit in a special six block—60 games—match completed here Sunday night. He won by 131 pins, compiling a grand total of 12,932 to 12,803 for Scribner.

Scribner held a lead of 158 pins at the end of the first three blocks, played in Detroit. Falcaro shaved this to 38 in the fourth block here on Saturday, took a lead of 157 in the fifth block and then held his advantage in the final block.

The grand averages were: Falcaro 215 32-60; Scribner 213 23-60.

UNION COACH IS REAPPOINTED

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — Perry E. Leary, prominent lawyer of Auburn, and for 10 years coach of the Union College football team, has been reappointed for next year by President Frank P. Day, according to an announcement made on Saturday by Director of Athletics Harold A. Bruce. Coach Leary's last two-year contract expired in November, when he ended the best season his teams have had since he came to Union in 1920, winning five of their eight games, tying one, and losing two.

HARRY CHACA WINS MARATHON

VALLEJO, Calif. (AP)—Harry Chaca of the Los Angeles Athletic Club won the pre-Olympic national Marathon Sunday over a 26.2-mile course from Fairfield to Vallejo. Chaca's time was 2h. 41m. 25s. He trailed in the tenth and eleventh position until the last five miles, when he spurted to lead the field.

D. J. ROSS WINS AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C.—Donald J. Ross of Pinehurst, noted links architect, led a field of 52 Tin Whistle golfers here Saturday by turning in a fine low gross of 73 over the No. 2 course. In the lineup were William C. Fownes Jr., former United States amateur champion, who scored a 76.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

101st Cavalry, 2½; Penn M. C., 8.
Squadron A, 15; Princeton, 9½.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Yale, 3; Dartmouth, 2.
West Point, 1; St. Nicks, 1.

JUNIOR INDOOR TENNIS DRAW

Greatest Number of Entrants Received for Annual Championships

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The greatest number of entrants ever received for the United States indoor junior championship, and also for the national indoor boys championship, was received by the United States Lawn Tennis Association for the fifteenth renewal of the former and the thirteenth of the latter, which will begin next Thursday morning. One hundred and eleven qualified entries were received for the event for youths under 18, while 65 boys who were 14 or under last New Year's Day, are listed in the boy's singles, according to the draws made public on Saturday at the offices of the association.

This year the championships have returned to the Seventh Regiment Armory, after a visit to Baltimore a year ago. Richard Murphy of Utica, junior winner last year, though still eligible, decided not to defend his title, and Kendall H. Cram, boy winner, is likewise an absentee.

Jacobs Heads List

William Jacobs of Baltimore, boy winner two years ago, heads the seeded list of juniors, with Sidney Seligson, New York City, younger brother of a double former winner, second, with 14 others also placed in strategic positions in the following order: R. K. Hebard, New York, E. R. Donovan, New York, Walter Rothschild, New Rochelle, Charles T. French, University of Maryland, Donald M. Frame, Harvard, Charles Avedon, Yale, W. G. Mundy, Yale, Franklin Whitbeck, Loomis Academy, also a younger brother of a former champion, Jack Laimbeer, Garden City, N. Y., Richard Solomon, Brown University, Nathaniel T. Winthrop, of Boston, Herman K. Goldberg, Johns Hopkins University, Benjamin Cohen, Wilmington, Del., and Edwin H. Luchs, University of Pennsylvania.

The boy seeded list of eight is headed by Frank Parker of Milwaukee, Wis., with the others in the following order: Mark Hecht of New York, Manning Levine, New York, Thomas C. Moorhead, Choate School, James W. Gerard 2rd, Salisbury School; Giles Verstraten, son of the international Flemish player, Jacques L. Verstraten of New York, Richard Clements, also of Choate School, and Jack Exton, of Horace Mann School, New York.

Strict on Defaults

Due to the large number of entrants, and the limited court accommodations at the Seventh Regiment Armory, the committee of the National Association, headed by Louis B. Dalley, as well as John J. Tucker, the referee, and J. P. Allen, the manager, announce that they will be very strict on defaults, and all players must be present promptly at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, ready to go on the courts as soon as called, or they will be defaulted. It is also likely that in all cases where the size or play of the contestants renders their age at all doubtful, birth certificates will be required. The complete draw is as follows:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR SINGLES—Upper Half

Second Round—First Round Byes

William Jacobs, Baltimore City College, vs. Emanuel Klausner, James Madison High, N. Y.

Sidney L. Berger, New York University, vs. Emanuel Farber, Baltimore City College.

Herman K. Koldberg, Johns Hopkins University, vs. R. R. Reed Jr., Choate School.

Walter C. Coleman, Philadelphia, vs. Allen Meinhard, Taft School.

First Round

Walter Rothschild, New Rochelle High, vs. William R. Drury, Polytechnic Prep., Brooklyn.

David Freedman, New York, vs. M. Winslow Smith Jr., East Orange High.

Irvine Gould, Hastings High, vs. Robert Kahn, New York University.

Sidney Kaplan, Bryant High, N. Y., vs. Vincent Palmer, Milton Academy.

Edwin H. Luchs, University of Pennsylvania, vs. Edward Presendofer, Fordham Prep.

Martin Lefkowitz, College of the City of New York, vs. Benjamin Gold, Brooklyn Evening High.

Jack Falon, Manual Training High, N. Y., vs. William W. Mussmann, Jersey City.

Mauro de Fina, New Utrecht High, Brooklyn, vs. Richard Metz, Choate School.

Richard K. Hebard, New York City, vs. Roger Williams, Collegiate School, N. Y.

Leonard Milvitzky, James Madison High, vs. Alfred O'Shinsky, De Witt Clinton High, N. Y.

Richard Devens, Taft School, vs. Donald Hawley, East Orange High, N. J.

Mortimer Keller, Theodore Roosevelt High, N. Y., vs. Joseph Satra, City College.

Benjamin Cohen, Wilmington High, Delaware, vs. Aaron Miller, Baltimore, Md.

Sidney S. Young, University of Virginia, vs. Acosta Nichols Jr., Groton School.

Fred Lefkof, Theodore Roosevelt High, N. Y., vs. William Newmann, Far Rockaway High.

Oothout Zabriskie Whitehead, New York City, vs. Robert R. McGoodwin Jr., Taft School.

Charles Avedon, Yale, vs. Irving Sosnowitz, New York University.

Woodrow J. Sandler, New York vs. G. A. Harris Jr., Horace Mann School.

John M. Hamilton, Yale, vs. Nathaniel Rogg, Newtrecht High.

Marvin Brunner, Far Rockaway High, vs. Robert Jonas, Polytechnic Prep.

Jack Laimbeer, St. Paul's School, Garden City, vs. Irving Phillips, Far Rockaway High.

Walter M. Streicher, Woodmere Academy, vs. John C. Ewer, Boston.

Philip Gray, Thomas Jefferson High, N. Y., vs. Arthur Stein, Far Rockaway High.

Charles Brand, Brooklyn Tech. High, vs. Eugene Goldsmith, Horace Mann School.

LOWER HALF—First Round

Sidney Seligson, New York University, vs. Harold Weiner, City College.

John Talbot, Staten sland, vs. Kelbin Fox, New York City.

Emerson Day, Bronxville, N. Y., vs. H. Gilbert Kelley, New York City.

William H. Harrington, New York City, vs. Sidney Heller, Far Rockaway High.

Nathaniel T. Winthrop, Boston, vs. Arnold Hemley, Amherst.

G. F. Roll, Mercersburg Academy, vs. Julian Rogatz, New York City.

Stanley Haskins, New York City, vs. John M. Richardson, Dartmouth.

Guy M. Kline, Mercersburg Academy, vs. Frank M. King, Mercersburg Academy.

Charles T. French, University of Maryland, vs. Lester Kabassoff, East Orange High.

William Lewis, Pingry School, vs. Sheldon Morgenstern, City College.

William Burbank, Mamaroneck High, vs. Gerald T. Ryan, Fordham Preparatory.

Wallace A. Buck Jr., Brooklyn Technology High, vs. Samuel Boyer Davis, Paoli, Pa.

Franklin Whitbeck, Loomis Academy, vs. J. Clarence Davies, Horace Mann School.

Marvin Rauch, Far Rockaway High, vs. Richard Downing, West Side T. C.

Harry Radin, Far Rockaway High, vs. Henry W. Rigby, Providence, R. I.

John Ritz, Hastings High, vs. Robert Turner, Brooklyn Friends' School.

E. R. Donovan, Fordham Preparatory, vs. Harry W. Megaw, Polytechnic Preparatory.

Lawrence Palitz, Kelvin School, vs. Emanuel Albano, New York City.

Richard Brown, Princeton, vs. Albert Hain, Stuyvesant High, New York.

William Skinner Kilborne, Groton School, vs. David Mindlin, Clark School, New York.

W. G. Mundy, Yale, vs. Nathaniel Tilney, New York City.

Maxwell Wolf, City College, vs. Edmund O'Shea, New Town High, New York.

Ralph G. Wolf, Evander Childs High, New York, vs. Alexander Davenport, West Side T. C.

Second Round—First Round Byes

Raymond H. Chase, Blair Academy, vs. winner of Wolf-Davenport match.

Donald M. Frame, Harvard vs. Charles Sorentime, Far Rockaway High.

Paul H. Jacobson, City College, vs. Norman Bender, Far Rockaway High.

Richard Solomon, Brown University, vs. Sidney B. Wertheimer, Polytechnic Preparatory.

William Welden, Stuyvesant High, New York, vs. Hugh Lynch, Pingry School.

UNITED STATES BOYS' INDOOR SINGLES—Upper Half

Second Round—First Round Byes

Mark Hecht, De Witt Clinton High, N. Y., vs. Abraham Shapiro, Far Rockaway High.

Alfred Reiss, De Witt Clinton High, vs. Philip Osborne, Tenafly High.

Jack Lobell, Far Rockaway High, vs. Robert A. Low, Collegiate School.

Jennings Lang, New Utrecht High, Brooklyn, vs. Le Bary Lyon, New York City.

Jack Exton, Horace Mann School, vs. Donald Mietz, Riverdale School.

Bruce Burt, Silver Bay School, vs. John Nogrady, Crystal Gardens Club.

Bernard Friedman, West Philadelphia High, vs. Edwin Ashton, Stevens Prep, Hoboken.

Stuart M. Low, Collegiate, vs. Alfred Alter, Theodore Roosevelt High, N. Y.

Thomas C. Moorhead, Choate School, vs. J. N. Anderson Jr., Stevens Prep.

David Rosen, Erasmus High, Brooklyn, vs. Howard Kahn, Erasmus High.

Irving Ruden, Far Rockaway High, vs. Fred E. Kalty, Evander Childs High, N. Y.

Bernard Kalsmith, Far Rockaway High, vs. Alfred Jarvis, Hackley School.

James W. Gerard 2d, Salisbury School, vs. Jack Salter, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Richard Rosenthal, Brooklyn Tech High, vs. Philip Rothstein, Far Rockaway High.

Irving Rabinowitz, Lakewood, N. J., vs. Sumner Rodman, Boston Latin School.

Julius Rosen, Far Rockaway, vs. winner of Abrams-Kaplan match.

First Round

Joseph Abrams, New York City, vs. Fred Kaplan, Far Rockaway High.

LOWER HALF

Second Round—First Round Byes

Frank Parker, Milwaukee, Wis., vs. David Frankel, Tome School.

Herbert Heftler, Union Hill High, vs. Arthur W. Hepner,

HIGH SCORING FEATURES GAMES OVER WEEK-END

English Association Football Standings Are Not Affected

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING
ENGLISH LEAGUE
First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Manchester City	12	4	3	49	31	28
Derby County ..	11	4	5	40	35	26
Sheffield Wed ..	11	3	4	44	22	25
Aston Villa	11	3	6	46	37	25
Middlesbrough .	10	2	8	46	34	22
Leeds United ..	10	2	8	39	29	22
Liverpool	9	4	7	32	37	22
West Ham Unit	8	5	7	42	36	21
Bolton Wander.	8	4	8	33	34	20
Leicester City .	8	4	8	39	43	20
Arsenal	8	3	9	34	29	19
Burnley	8	3	9	38	43	19
Birmingham ..	7	4	9	37	34	18
Huddersfield T.	7	4	9	27	33	18
Manchester Uni.	8	2	10	29	43	18
Everton	5	7	9	38	40	17
Portsmouth	6	5	9	32	36	17
Blackburn Rov..	5	5	9	40	46	17
Newcastle Uni.	7	1	12	38	51	15
Grimsby Town.	5	4	10	32	47	14
Sunderland	5	4	10	24	37	14

Second Division

Blackpool	15	1	3	57	31	31
Oldham Athletic	12	4	3	44	23	28
Whampton W..	10	5	6	41	33	25
Chelsea	10	4	5	36	21	24
Bury	11	2	6	42	34	24
Bradford	10	4	6	39	34	24
Cardiff City....	10	3	8	32	30	23
Southampton ..	9	4	7	43	30	22
Charlton Ath ..	7	7	6	30	30	21
W. Bromwich A.	8	4	7	48	34	20
Stoke City.....	7	6	8	40	39	20
Hull City	8	4	8	28	35	20
Nottingham F..	7	5	8	27	38	19
Tottenham Hot.	6	6	8	25	32	18
Reading	5	7	8	24	29	17
Notts County ..	4	9	8	29	37	17
Bradford City..	5	6	9	31	37	16
Millwall	3	9	8	31	41	15
Preston N. End.	6	3	11	31	43	15
Bristol City	6	3	11	33	51	15
Barnsley	5	4	11	26	33	14
Swansea Town ..	3	4	13	26	33	10

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Port Vale	15	3	1	50	17	33
Stk'port County	11	3	2	45	18	25
Darlington	11	2	6	45	31	24
Crewe Alexand.	10	2	5	42	26	22
Carlisle United.	10	1	7	48	41	21
Accrington Stan	8	4	6	37	28	20
Nelson	9	2	8	29	37	20
Southport	7	5	6	41	32	19
Lincoln City ..	5	9	4	28	24	19
Rochdale	8	3	5	38	35	19
South Shields..	7	5	6	28	20	19
Wigan Borough	8	2	8	36	33	18
Tranmere Rov.	6	4	8	35	33	16
York City	3	10	4	23	25	16
Chesterfield	6	3	8	27	30	15
Hartlepool Un.	4	6	6	26	30	14
Wrexham	4	6	6	28	38	14
Halifax Town..	4	5	11	25	33	13
Doncaster Rov.	5	3	11	23	36	13
Rotherham Un.	4	4	9	22	40	12
Newbrighton ..	5	1	12	19	50	11
Barrow	4	1	12	18	44	9

Third Division—Southern Section

Plym'th Argyle.	12	6	0	48	17	30
Brentford	12	3	3	40	18	27
Brighton	11	4	3	43	22	26
Nrthmptn Town	11	3	4	29	17	25
Bournemouth ..	8	7	2	34	19	23
Coventry City..	9	3	6	44	30	21
Southend United	7	7	4	31	27	21
Crystal Palace..	8	5	8	38	44	21
Swindon Town.	7	6	7	37	35	20
Fulham	8	4	6	29	31	20
Walsall	7	4	8	38	38	18
Norwich City...	7	4	7	35	37	18
Quns Pk Rangrs	5	8	4	22	25	18
Exeter City.....	5	5	8	31	34	15
Luton Town.....	5	5	8	31	39	15
Watford	5	4	9	20	27	14
Torquay United.	4	6	9	29	39	14
Clapton Orient.	2	9	7	14	25	13
Bristol Rovers..	4	4	9	32	37	12
Newport County	4	4	10	31	37	12
Gillingham	3	4	12	15	38	10
Merthyr Town..	1	5	11	15	50	7

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
First Division

Aberdeen	14	4	3	51	30	32
Glasgow Rang..	13	2	4	48	16	31
Celtic	12	3	4	48	23	27
Motherwell	12	3	5	44	29	27
Partick Thistle.	11	3	6	48	32	25
Kilmarnock	9	6	5	38	30	24
Heart of Midl..	9	5	6	42	35	23
St. Mirren.....	10	2	8	40	31	22
Ayr United.....	9	2	9	40	50	20
Falkirk	7	5	8	34	42	19
Hamilton Acad.	6	5	9	44	45	17
Cowdenbeath ...	7	3	9	27	31	17
Clyde	6	5	9	36	44	17
Dundee	6	4	10	24	28	16
Airdrieons	6	2	12	25	34	14
Queens Park ...	6	2	12	31	42	14
Hibernian	4	6	10	23	37	14
Greenock Mort..	5	4	11	37	53	14
Dundee United..	5	4	11	31	56	14
St. Johnstone ..	3	5	12	24	47	11

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A sudden, heavy downpour of rain in most parts of the country converted the frost-bound soccer pitches into skating rinks Saturday afternoon and led to some bursts of extravagant and unexpected scoring, especially in the third division of the English League where in two teams found the net six times, three did so five times, and four teams four times. Yet, the slitherings and slidings on the field find no counterpart in the league standings.

The leadership in all sections remains unchanged and no club lower down on the list advanced itself substantially. It is probable, however, that the standings will look very different before the end of the week for this period of the season, when most people are holidaying, is a particularly busy time for professional soccer players called upon to contest at least four engagements in the space of eight days.

There is a full league program Christmas Day, Wednesday; another on the following day, yet another on Saturday, while in Scotland the holiday activity occurs Jan. 1.

These Christmas fixtures, marking the half-way line in the season, usually conspire to reshuffle the order of the clubs and deal them out anew for the commencement of the second half of the championship course.

The brightest individual performance Saturday, when no fewer than eight players did the "hat trick" (scoring three goals), was that of R. S. Crozier, who shot four of Plymouth Argyle's six goals. Plymouth is entitled to be considered the wonder team of the season, for up to the present it has contested 18 league matches and two cup ties without sustaining a single defeat. Moreover, it has the fourth highest goal aggregate in the English League and, like Port Vale and Northampton Town, has had its defensive line penetrated only 17 times. Brentford, with 18 goals registered against it, is the only English team that has kept its aggregate in this matter below 20. The highest total of scored goals is Blackpool's 57 and for the second highest we have to cross the border into Scotland, where Aberdeen, leader of the Scottish League, can show 51 and the Rangers, running a close second in the race, have a "goals against" record that beats Argyl's 17 by one.

The Listener Speaks

LIKE most other radio presentations during the last week-end, the Majestic Theater of the Air, at 9 o'clock on Sunday through Columbia, was occupied with a Christmas program. James Riley of Providence was a guest announcer, so that Wendell Hall, "the red-headed music master," whose accents as master of ceremonies are often a rather incongruous note in the more serious programs, was not so much in evidence.

The pièce de résistance of the presentation was an affair worked out specially for the occasion by Dr. Sigmund Spaeth. It was entitled "The Crowning of King Christmas" and it was evidently intended to convey an impression of the flood of good will sweeping the world at this season and carrying with it even the skeptics and iconoclasts.

It took the form of a conversation between two gentlemen, one of them quite enthralled with the beauty of Yuletide and the other frankly unmoved by it. "But look at the ships carrying gifts from all parts of the world"—cried the former—and the procession of vessels on the seven seas was indicated by a song by Mr. Redferne Hollinshead. Still uninterested, the modern Scrooge was then exposed to "The Song of India" from "Sadko," sung by Muriel LaFrance as an intimation that further rich gifts were coming from that quarter.

With a few brief remarks on both sides between each number the program of music continued with one of the "Casse Noisette" suite played by the orchestra, "Where My Caravan Has Rested," sung as a tenor and soprano duet, the "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers" and "Solvejg's Song"—all rather loosely connected with the subject under discussion—but effective nevertheless in convincing the one for whom they were played that the influence of "King Christmas" though exerted for so short a time, is felt around the world all through the year. This victory won and a fine impression of the stately movement of the approach of Christmas flowing like a rising tide over the western world, having been conveyed to all listeners, the presentation came to an end with "O Come All Ye Faithful."

Apparently as a reaction against this Christmas celebration, Mr. Hall had next selected "Allah's Holiday"—one of the elder Friml tunes which seems to enjoy a permanent popularity. After a good violin duet, the program wound up with a musical mixture filled with almost as many different ingredients as a Christmas plum pudding. There were miscellaneous bits from Italian, French and German operas, all flavored with a touch of "symphonic jazz." D. M.

CANADIAN APPLE PRICES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KELOWNA, B. C.—Figures issued by the committee of direction in charge of the marketing of the interior fruit crop show that the average prices received for apples this season has been $1.65 a box. With packing charges deducted this means a net return to growers for all grades of better than $1 a box. Sales of the higher priced winter apples will increase the returns to producers.

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RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS TURKEY DINNER
Fritz-Carlton HOTEL
Boylston and Hemenway Streets
Wednesday, Dec. 25
from 5:30 to 7:30
Price $1.50
Reservations made at office not later than Tuesday evening, Dec. 24.
Telephone Kenmore 2673

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain." "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, DEC. 27

Rhythmic Music

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). New York restaurant music. 6.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS—Chain only). Hotel dinner dance, 7.

"Fashion Plates" (Howard—CBS). Popular music by Freddie Rich and his orchestra, with tenor soloist. 7:30.

"Broadway Lights" (WEAF Chain). Earl Oxford, baritone; Noel Frances, soprano, and the two pianos of Muriel Pollack and Vee Lawnhurst. 7:30.

"Our Dancing Holidays" (CBS). 10:30.

Jan Garber and his orchestra; Ben Pollack and his orchestra (CBS). First half hour from Washington, second half from New York. 11.

Vincent Lopez and his Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain with CKGW). Never a dull moment with Mr. Lopez. One hour. 11.

Arthur Warren and his Park Central Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Final hour. 12.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (KGO, KHQ, KOMO). 11.

Vocal Duos

Al Bernard and Bill Beard (Raybestos—WEAF Chain). Lannie Ross, additional tenor soloist. 6:30.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare (Interwoven—WJZ Chain transcontinental). 9.

"John and Ned" (Union Oil—NBC Pacific). Accompanying themselves. 8:45.

Recitals

Pauline Haggard, contralto-pianist (WJZ Chain). Songs from Gershwin's "Oh Kay" and "Show Girl" and his piano piece, "Prelude." 6:45.

Viola Lessler, Contralto (WJZ Chain). Familiar ballads. 7:15.

Keith McLeod, NBC Music Supervisor and pianist; Milton J. Cross, NBC announcer and tenor (WJZ Chain). "Personalities at 711" period. 8:30.

"Piano Pictures" (KGO, KECA). Four hand arrangements of Christmas carols, "Peer Gynt," Tchaikovsky's "Troika," Rachmaninoff and Macdowell. 9.

Service Bands

United States Marine Symphony Orchestra, Capt. Taylor Branson conducting. From Washington. 3.

United States Navy Band (CBS). From Washington. 4.

Vocal and Instrumental

American Singers, male quartet; Ludwig Laurier, conductor (WEAF Chain). "On Wisconsin" strikes the keynote of holiday program dedicated to WEBC. Superior, which came into the network during a Presidential vacation. Milton J. Cross announces by request of WEBC. 12 m.

Cavaliers' Male Quartet; cello soloist; Rosario Bourdon, conductor (Cities Service—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Old and new in popular and semi-classical music. 8.

"Jimmy" Hussey, comedian; Helen Richards, "blues" singers; Buster and Tige; William Wirges, conductor (Brown-Central — CBS transcontinental). "Brownbilt Footlites" period. 8.

Songsters, Negro Quartet; Billy Artz, conductor (Planters—WEAF Chain). Spirituals and secular numbers by the quartet, ballads and popular selections by the orchestra. 10.

Bremer Tully Time (Brunswick Balke Collender—CBS). Light and popular music to appeal to a varied group of listeners. 10.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; quartet; Victor Arden, conductor (Armstrong—WJZ Chain transcontinental). "Rio Rita" and "Maytime," songs of Lehmann and Woodeforde-Finden, American opera of Deems Taylor, "La Paloma" and "El Relicario," show music to finish. 10.

George Bass, violinist; Fred Waldner, tenor; mixed chorus; Josef Koestner, conductor (Armour—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Well-known musical literature throughout. 10:30.

"Goldbugs" (KGO, KECA). In the musical comedy style. 8.

Pacific Nomads (NBC Pacific). Selected solos by Lucille Kirtley, soprano, and Cesare Linden, violinist. Charles Hart conducts. 10:30.

Vocal Ensembles

Salon Singers (WEAF and WJZ Chains). To take the place of the Music Appreciation Hour, now that children are home from classes, this chorus of 16 voices offers a program of all types of vocal music. 11 a. m.

"The Choristers" (WJZ Chain). Male octet ballads under the direction of George Dilworth. 8.

"Babes in Toyland" (Philadelphia—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Scene 2, Act I, of Victor Herbert's holiday operetta by the "Theater Memories" group with Henry Neely, Jessica Dragonette and Robert Simmons. 9:30.

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Hour of concert music from San Francisco under the direction of Max Dolin, containing excerpts from three operas and some familiar works of Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninoff, Brahms, Raff and Waldteufel. 4.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Spain in the works of Bizet, Kreutzer, Albeniz, Valverde and Tavan. 6.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). "In Holland Suite" of Christiaan Kriens, Dutch composer, who is musical director of an American radio station, and descriptive music of Waldteufel, Ketelbey, Chaminade, Borch and Fletcher. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). CKGW is also in this lineup. 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific networks. 10:30. C. S. T.

Premiere of "The Jameses" (WEAF Chain). Drama of a typical family group written, directed and acted in by Percy Hemus, former minstrel man. 7.

"Marie Antoinette" (Craddock Terry—WJZ Chain). With French music of the period. 8:45.

"Harbor Lights" (WEAF Chain). Whaling story by Capt. Jimmy Norton. 9.

"Schradertown" (Schrader-WEAF Chain). New Year resolutions by Gus and Louie to the music of Arthur Pryor's band. 9:30.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain). The finger of suspicion turns toward Renwick and his valet, Williams. 10:30.

"In the Parlor" (NBC Pacific). Dialogue and music portraying life in 1895. 10.

Talks

"March of Events" (WEAF Chain). Talk by Mrs. Sidney Borg, well-known Jewish social worker in New York City. 5:15.

Dixies Circus (Individual Drinking Cup—WJZ Chain). Uncle Bob takes Dorothy and Dick to the monkey cages. 7:30.

"The World in Music" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Pierre Key, critic and writer. 7:45.

FOR SATURDAY, DEC. 28

College Football

Army-Leland Stanford (WEAF and CBS chains transcontinental). Post season intersectional classic from Palo Alto. Jack Keough and Don Thompson, west coast announcers, alternating for the NBC, with "Ted" Husing and "Ernie" Smith alternating for CBS. All will be on the air at 1:45, kickoff at 2, west coast time. 4:45.

Stage and Screen

Pre-New Year's Celebration (Paramount-Publix—CBS transcontinental). A salute to the new year, coming from five points on the globe—Paris, London, New York and Chicago where Publix theaters are located, from Hollywood where stars in the Paramount colony will speak besides the regular entertaining group in the New York studios. 10.

Grand Opera

Verdi's "Rigoletto" (WJZ Chain). Chicago Civic Opera production. 10.

Orchestral

Walter Damrosch and symphony orchestra; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons (General Electric — WEAF Chain transcontinental). Percy Grainger's "Spoon River," its background from the group of poems by the American poet, Edgar Lee Masters, first time in America, with Mr. Grainger himself at the harmonium in the studio, Chabrier's brilliant "Espana" will open, followed by "Pizzicati" from Tchaikovsky's "Fourth," Haydn's variations on the Australian National Hymn, Bethoven trio for two oboes and English horn, "Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla" from Wagner's opera "Rheingold," to close. 9.

Henry Hadley and symphony orchestra (Gulbransen—CBS). Wagner's "Tannhauser" overture begins, followed by "Adagietto" from Gustav Mahler's "Fifth Symphony," "Prelude," Act 3, from Victor Herbert's Indian opera, "Natoma," "Tango Opals," a Hadley premiere, "Gershwiniana," Tchaikovsky's "March Slav," and for a modern piece to close Samuel Coleridge-Taylor's "Bamboula." 9:30.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Some Americans as Kalman, Stahlberg, Friml, Herbert and Hosmer. 11

Rhythmic Music

Vincent Lopez's Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WJZ Chain). 7:15.

Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain). 7:30.

Bernice Taylor, soprano; Fred Waldner, tenor; Josef Knoestner, conductor (Laundry Owners — WEAF Chain). Musical comedy, picture music and popular ballads. 8:30. Separate identical program by Barbara Blanchard, Myron Niesley and Walter Beban on West coast NBC chain. 9.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; Roy Ingraham's Paramount Orchestra (CBS). Half-hour each. 11.

Abe Lyman and his orchestra; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). Half-hour by Mr. Lyman, final hour by Mr. Vallee. 11:30 and 12.

Ted Florito and his orchestra; Tagolene Singers (Skelly—NBC Chicago). New show and picture music, three spirituals by quartet. 7:30.

Walter Beban's Musical Musketeers (KGO, KOMO). Final hour. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Gold Spot Pals (Graton Knight—WJZ Chain). Light popular music by tenor soloist and concert orchestra directed by Hans Busch. 6:30.

Pickard Family (WJZ Chain). Old-fashioned hoe-downs and hill billy numbers sung and played on the fiddle, jewsharp and guitar. 8.

Pacific Serenaders (KGO, KOMO, KGW). Hugh Williams, tenor soloist, and string orchestra. 8.

Recitalists

Mme Lolita C. Gainsborg, pianist (WJZ, KPAD). Schumann, Liszt, Palgren and Wagner, in Liszt arrangement. 6.

Joseph White, tenor (WJZ Chain). Four ballads, among them "Was It the Moonlight," first time on air. 9.

Staff Conference (NBC Pacific). A program by the program makers of the NBC West coast studios. 9:30.

Vocal Ensembles

The Guardsmen (WJZ Chain). Excerpts from light operas and musical comedies of several years back by male quartet. 6.

"Dixie Echoes" (CBS). Taylor Gordon, author of a current best seller, sings several Negro spirituals under the pseudonym of "Brother Jenkins." Balance of program by regular male group under direction of J. Rosamund Johnson. 8:30.

Choral Art Singers (WEAF Chain). Group of mixed voices supplemented by orchestra, directed by Reinald Werrenrath in his new affiliation with the NBC as Vocal Counselor. 11.

Educational Concert

Philharmonic Symphony Children's Concert from Carnegie Hall, Ernest Schelling, conducting (WOR). Equally as noted a juvenile lecture series in the New York area as are Walter Damrosch's familiar ones over the radio. 11 a. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent — WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30. C. S. T.

"The Silver Flute" (WJZ Chain). A story of Attila, the Hun. 8:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS transcontinental). New Year's resolutions. 9.

"Tales Never Told" (NBC Pacific). Three popular ballads provide plots for three sketches. Fourth sketch on Dickens' "Dombey & Son." 10:15.

Talks

"Abolishing Capital Punishment" (WOR). Kathleen Norris, well-known novelist. 7:15.

"The New Business World" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). A service for business men. 8.

Finance Period (Babson—CBS). Address, "How to Succeed, or Good Advice for 1930." 8:15.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, DEC. 29

NEW YORK — Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WPCH, 810kc-370m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., E. S. T., by WJSV, 1460kc-295m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., by WGHP, 1240kc-242m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., by WMBC, 1420kc-211m., joint auspices Christian Science Churches of Detroit

CLEVELAND — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WJAY, 620kc-484m., auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Greater Cleveland.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 5:30 p. m., C. S. T., by WCCO, 810kc-370m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., by KFKX-KYW, 1010kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WREN, 1220kc-246m., auspices Christian Science Churches of Kansas City, Mo.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KFWI, 930kc-322m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LEGAL NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF FORECLOSURE SALE

The foreclosure sale of premises at 1138 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts, as advertised in "The Christian Science Monitor" on Friday, November 29, 1929, Saturday, December 7, 1929, and Friday, December 13, 1929, to take place at eleven o'clock A. M. on Monday, December 23, 1929 on the said premises, has been temporarily postponed because of an order entered in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts by the Honorable James M. Morton, Jr., in connection with a Bill in Equity brought by Charles Dooley et al against Mina E. Fritz, bearing docket number 3187 Equity, and said foreclosure sale on said premises has accordingly been postponed until eleven o'clock A. M. on Thursday, January 2nd, 1930, subject to such further order as said court may make in said matter.

IRA D. FARQUHAR
VERNON MASON } Counsel for Mina E. Fritz, Mortgagee in Possession.

For further information apply to Ira D. Farquhar, Vernon Mason, Attorneys, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK CURB

(Continued from Page 13)

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
†50 MohawkHud 1pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Mohawk Mining..	45¾	45¾	45¾
11 Montecatini deb rts	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Mountain Prod....	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
8 Municipal Service	10	8¼	9
N			
1 Nachman Spring..	23½	23½	23½
4 Natl Amer Co....	8½	8⅜	8⅜
2 Natl Aviation.....	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
†50 Natl Candy.....	10	10	10
2 Nat Family Stores	19	19	19
2 NatFamilyStrs pf.	25⅛	25	25
7 Natl Investors....	12⅝	12½	12½
1 Nat Transit	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 Neet Inc A	14	14	14
1 Nehi Corp	16	16	16
1 Nevada Cal Elec ..	55½	55½	55½
10 Newmont Min	110¼	109¼	109¼
1 New York Inv	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
5 NY Invest war	½	⅜	½
†25 NY Tel 6½% pf ..	113	113	113
147 Niagara Hud Pow ..	12	11⅝	11⅝
15 Niagara H P A w	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
2 Niagara H P B w	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
13 Niagara Shares....	19¼	18⅛	18⅛
6 Niles Bem Pond..	29⅛	28½	29
2 Noma Elec.....	14	14	14
7 Noranda Mines....	33½	32½	33½
13 North Am Aviation	4	3⅞	4⅛
†10 Nor Ind P S 6%pf.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
5 No States Pow A.	160⅜	160⅜	160⅜
1 Northwest Eng...	21	21	21
5 Ohio Cop.....	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
O			
2 Ohio Oil.....	70¾	70¾	70¾
2 Outboard Mot B..	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
1 Otis Elev new.....	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜
P			
2 Pacific West Oil..	13	13	13
30 Pandem Oil	⅞	¾	¾
12 Pantepec Oil Venez	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Patterson Sargent	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
95 Pennroad Corp....	14⅛	13¾	13¾
†10 Penn O E 6%pf(6)	94½	94½	94½
7 Penn W&Pow (2½)	72	72	72
2 Perryman El.....	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
27 Petrol Corp (1½)..	20⅝	20	21¼
1 Philippe (L) B (1)	11½	11½	11½
1 Pick Brth pf (1¾)	10	10	10
9 Pilot Rad A (1.20)	11	10⅜	11⅜
3 Pitney Bow n (.20)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
†250 Pitts L E Ry (5)..	113	113	113
6 Pitts Pl Glass (2)..	50⅜	50¼	50¼
15 Polymet Mfg (1A)	13⅜	13	13⅜
1 Prod & A (4½pg)	68	68	68
2 Premier Gold (.24)	1½	1½	1½
8 Prince & Whitely	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
6 Prince & Wh pf (3)	36½	36	36
110 Prudential Invest.	14½	13⅝	14
27 Pub Util Hold Co.	16⅜	16	16
R			
3 Rainbow L Prod A	10⅜	10	10
31 Rainbow L Prod B	4⅞	4½	4½
1 Red Banks	9¾	9½	9¼
9 Reiter Foster.....	2½	2¼	2¼
2 Reynolds Metal...	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
5 Richmond Radr...	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Rike & Kumler....	23¾	23¾	23¾
6 Roan Ant Cop....	26½	26⅛	26⅛
5 Rockld L&P tr ctf	20	20	20
1 Root Ref cv ppf..	17	17	17
1 Ruberoid Co.....	49¼	49¼	49¼
5 Ryan Cons.....	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
S			
†10 Safeway St 2d war	160	160	160
17 St Regis Paper...	20⅜	19½	20
8 Salt-Creek Prod..	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Schiff & Co.....	29½	29½	29½
1 Schlettler & Zand.	12½	12½	12½
2 Schettler & Zd pf	26¾	26¼	26¼
32 Selected Indus ..	6	5⅞	6
5 Selected Ind 2pf ..	66⅛	66¼	66⅛
1 Selected Ind prpf .	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 Sentry Saf Con	6	6	6
1 Sheaffer Pen	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
6 Shenandoah	9⅝	8¼	8⅝
9 Shenandoah pf	32⅜	31¼	31¼
31 Sierra Pac El rts ..	⅜	⅛	⅛
8 Silica Gel C ctfs ..	17⅞	16½	17⅞
4 Snia Visc Int rct .	2	2

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal commissions. Write IDPAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Position as Secretary-Companion; will travel Florida or California; own and can drive car. Address M. B. C., Vining, Ga.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Small heated apartments, $32.50 up; references required. Apply office, 454 Huntington Ave.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE AT CONVENIENT PRICES—Packard 640 Sedan, Packard 443 Roadster, small mileage, in perfect condition; owner going abroad; no dealers considered. Room 607, 100 Hudson St., New York City.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"HOPE ACRES"—Home near Boston where adequate class instruction is given to the seemingly mentally and physically handicapped child; very experienced, trained person in charge; every effort is made to substitute the child's home. P-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED. Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8160 Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY 198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MARY F. KINGSTON 11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

FLORENCE SPENCER Commercial opportunities for men and women. 2 West 43d Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY High grade colored maids; references. 2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

INEXPERIENCED Protestant girl wanted as mother's helper; room with private bath; two adults and nine months' old baby. Call West Newton 0562 (Mass.).

WE are prepared to offer to a lady owning an automobile a position selling to high-class clientele in her own and adjacent counties; commission and salary. REMINGTON DRESS COMPANY 517 North 62nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MOVING AND STORAGE

DEAD STORAGE Private lockers. Heated $5 month. Room 300 cars. 25 Irvington St., Boston. Kenmore 0638.

STEVES' SERVICE SATISFIES Have your work rightly done by courteous, clean, careful and competent men, equipped to serve in all phases of moving, storing, packing and shipping. NOBLE R. STEVES, 181 Harvard St., Boston, 24 Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNISHINGS

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

FOR RENT—Practitioner's offices, part time (Boston). K-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES Greenwich, Conn.

Two lovely homes with charming home atmosphere, open fires, best table and service; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; near stores and theaters; attention; high elevation; quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3570 or write 303 Milbank Ave.

HOLIDAYS at "Laurel Terrace," Mountain Lakes, N. J.: modern home, delightful country, winter sports, open fireplace, excellent table; near church; one hour from New York. Tel. Boonton 315-J.

SILVER BIRCHES Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island *Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation.* Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PRINTING

PRINTING—250 20-lb. bond letterheads, $2; billheads, envelopes, cards, same price; combination, $7; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York City, Algonquin 6147.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Park Ave., N. W. Georgia 2451.

ROOMS AND BOARD

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for young man willing to share room to obtain good home. Box M-73, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—76TH ST., 23 WEST, OFF CENTRAL PARK — ATTRACTIVE DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS, FINE FOOD.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE FOR MEN AND WOMEN

$10 TO $25 WEEKLY TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD

New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; beautiful view New York harbor; 5 minutes' Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.

HOTEL PIERREPONT Pierrepont and Hicks Streets Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 5500

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive double room overlooking park, in a quiet family; suitable for one or couple. Tel. Adirondack 3988.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

CAPABLE refined woman; nurse or companion; experienced; Christian Scientist preferred. M. E. WINSON, 655 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EXPERIENCED teacher, highest references, available individual instruction; children, adults; modern languages; English. Box H-73, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

JAN BOISSEVAIN DE HECK Teacher of Singing 163 West 57th St., N. Y. C. Circle 10059 Mr. De Heck was for 5 years head of the Department of Voice at Skidmore College.

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BOSTON
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NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3004
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

MIDDLETOWN

INVESTIGATE THE SUN-DIAL FLOWER HOLDERS AND THE VISIBLE-END SHOE BOXES FOR YOUR PRACTICAL GIFTS AT THE GIFT PACKET NEXT MIDDLESEX THEATRE

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO. ORANGE STREET AT ELM *FURNITURE RUGS—DRAPERIES* *We carry* Whittall Rugs

Dist. of Columbia

WASHINGTON

EDWARD F. GRUVER CO. Bookbinders and Paper Rulers Specializing Fine Library and Law Binding, Gold Lettering on Leather Goods "Edition Binders" 1320 F St. N. W. Franklin 8355 WASHINGTON, D. C.

BERGMANN'S Dry Cleaners & Dyers, Inc. Office—1006 H St., N. W. Phone District 3805 Plant—Lee Highway, Rosslyn, Va. Phone Clarendon 200

W. R. McCALL JEWELER *New Address* 1334 H Street N. W.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK 1406 G Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Virginia

LYNCHBURG

D. Moses & Co. THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL

Our New Store is quite complete with a full line of fresh merchandise. It is always a pleasure to serve you. LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Buckingham & Flippin *Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality* *REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY* 912 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY *Try Our Finished Family Service* Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful Lynchburg, Virginia

INSURANCE *of All Kinds* See W. R. C. DAMERON 614 KRISE BLDG.

G. A. COLEMAN CO. *Beautiful Shoes* We have the famous ARCH PRESERVER SHOES in the latest styles 910 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

SCHEWEL'S *"Let Schewel Feather Your Nest"* *FURNITURE* Lynchburg, Virginia

Crutchfield's *CLEANERS and DYERS* For Quick and Efficient Service Call Phone 505—506—664

NEWPORT NEWS

J. S. FULCHER PHONE 9186 I. E. BANE

F. & B. Service Station Corner 25th Street and Parrish Avenue Expert Washing, Greasing, Polishing and Simonizing *ROAD SERVICE* CALL US

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery at FALCONER'S 3003 WASHINGTON AVE

ICE—COAL—WOOD

We are the sole distributors of the famous Berwind White Run of the Mine coal which is fully guaranteed by us. PHONES 701 90 Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

The Christian Science Monitor IS FOR SALE IN DELAWARE

Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—Rochelle News Stand, Union Station; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol and E Sts.; Washington Hotel, Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St. N. W.; Marty's Store 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau Arlington Bldg.; I. A. Birch 1616 H St., N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1704 Columbia Road, N. W.; Capitol News Co., 227 B St., N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Charles E. Phillips News Stand, National Press Bldg.; Carlton Hotel News Stand.

MARYLAND

Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station.

Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News Stand.

VIRGINIA

Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts.

Newport News—Belmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.

Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.

Richmond—Solomons News Co., 8th and Broad Sts.; Union News Co., Broad St. Station

WEST VIRGINIA

Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.

Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel

Huron—Sherman & Moe, 265 Dakota Ave.

Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.

Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.

Wheeling—Fred Yahrling, Wheeler Steel Corp. Bldg.; McLure Hotel Lobby.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS *(Continued)*

For Music and Musical Instruments *PATRONIZE* E. MC D. GEMMELL 2613 WASHINGTON AVENUE

NEW HAVEN

You'll Find Quality and Value at PENDER STORES Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

NACHMAN'S *The Shopping Center* A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family. *QUALITY, SERVICE and REASONABLE PRICES*

GARNER'S CLOTHIERS—FURNISHERS Fall and Winter Suits Now on Display 2714 WASHINGTON AVE.

Schmelz National Bank Washington Avenue at 25th Street Home of Mr. 4%

LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE The Broadway Department Store Newport News, Va.

DRY GOODS—SHOES BESKIN'S DEPARTMENT STORE Inc. 2400-02 Jefferson Ave. NEWPORT NEWS, VA. *Clothiers to the entire family.*

BARCLAY & SONS *Jewelers* "Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

W. T. EUBANK *Plumbing and Heating Contractor* Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner 3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

Broadway Shoe Store Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes 2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

WARWICK FARMS *Milk That Is "Good for Babies"* E. L. MILLNER Virginia Avenue and 32d Street Phone 2289

NORFOLK

MEMBER FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY

Wm. J. Newton 111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.

George W. Thomas & Co. *Shoes and Hosiery* Southland Hotel 339 Granby St. Tel. 23768

HORNER'S *Cleaners and Dyers* Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

WILLIS' *Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing* Cash and Carry Prices / Suits 75c / Ladies dresses $1 Phone 41478 / 313 Olney Road *We also call and deliver*

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

The Malvern Shop *Hosiery—Gloves—Lingerie* 108 W. Freemason Street

RICHMOND

SARAH LEE KITCHEN 701 West Grace RICHMOND, VA.

Plum Pudding (Hard Sauce) *Fruit Cake—Mince Pie* *Lady Baltimore Cake* *Beaten Biscuits*

Fuel of All Kinds SAMUEL H. COTTRELL & SONS 1103 W. Marshall Blvd. 2800

BONCILLA BEAUTY SHOP (HOTEL RICHMOND) Permanent Waving Shampooing Marcel Waving

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

RICHMOND *(Continued)*

High Quality but Not Priced JACOBS & LEVY THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST

Men's Apparel —Kuppenheimer Clothes —Heywood Shoes —Knox Hats

Women's Apparel —Townfield and Goldlex Tailored Wear.

POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK *Makes a Lovely Gift* SCHWARZSCHILD'S *Silver—Jewelry China—Glass* Second at Broad Street

Call Boulevard 4783 BROOKS TRANSFER 8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING

HOFHEIMER'S *Reliable Shoes* PRICED MODERATELY *For the little tots and grown-ups.* Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings. 417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts. RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co. Broad at 5th Shoes for the Entire Family

Eclipse Laundry 1519 W. MAIN Blv'd 3340

W. H. JENKS ELECTRIC WIRING LIGHTING FIXTURES 308 East Grace St. Mad. 1982

FLORIST HAMMOND CO., Inc. SECOND AND GRACE STS MADISON 629 MADISON 630

MOSMILLER—Florist *Richmond's Reliable Florist* 115 E. Main Phones Mad. 1117-1118

Weiler Service Station *Amoco Gas* Allen Ave. at Broad Blvd. 4585

ROANOKE

You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S —Roanoke's Metropolitan Department Store. Hancock-Clay Company INCORPORATED 601-609 S. Jefferson St. ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Walk-Over SHOES for MEN and WOMEN 204 South Jefferson Street Roanoke, Va.

Roanoke's Leading Department Store S. H. HEIRONIMUS & Co. *"Our Word Is Our Bond"*

FALLON, *Florist* *Fine Cut Flowers* ROANOKE, VA. Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

Cawley Furniture Company Incorporated 503 South Jefferson Street ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Hickey-Freeman Clothes BUSH & HANCOCK, Inc. *Men's Furnishings and Clothing* 208 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.

Colonial-American National Bank Roanoke, Virginia *4% Paid on Savings*

KLENSALL CLEANING and DYE WORKS Inc. 806 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia *"By our work we are known, By our service we have grown."* Specializing in Rugs and Drapes Phones 661—662

Roanoke's Foremost Milliners Lazarus Millinery of Originality and Style 135 CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST

VISIT Spigels Beauty Shop Expert Operators Ready to Serve You

Phone 803 27 CAMPBELL AVENUE

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

Cafeteria Mrs. WILLARD McKEE 108-110 HALE STREET

HUNTINGTON

Now Showing New Fall Wearing Apparel for Men GEO. H. WRIGHT CO. *Wright on the Corner*

"Huntington's Modern Christmas Store" Let's make it an old fashioned Christmas—let's resolve to select gifts that fit, by studying the needs of our friends and loved ones. And let us assist in this selection for we abide in a veritable wonderland of gifts.

Bradshaw-Diehl Co. *Huntington's Modern Fashion Store*

Don't Put Off Starting to save, because the longer you procrastinate the harder it will be to begin. Let nothing prevent your saving a portion of your income every week, or every month. UNION BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY

OLDEST *LARGEST* The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co. *Huntington's Largest Gift Store*

INSURANCE *The* G. DON MILLER INSURANCE CO. Day and Night Bank Building

PIGGLY WIGGLY HUNTINGTON COMPANY STORES: 928 Third Ave. 516 20th St. 1117 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St. 741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St. 701 14th St. West

Things that are elegant in Men's Clothes and Furnishings JOHN W. BOONE *Near Keith Albee* Phone 6417 Phone 7405

MODEL LAUNDRY *The Home of Clean Linen*

Fifth Avenue Hotel and Cafeteria 9th St. and 5th Ave., Opp. Post Office

THE SANITARY DELICATESSEN Phone 6833 527 Eighth St. Huntington, W. Va.

Werninger & Brown *General Insurance* COAL EXCHANGE BLDG.

WHEELING

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women* 1129 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va. 932 4th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

FOR HIRE, Austin Landaulette; country bd., London 10d. mile; tariff card on application; tours arranged; owner driver. MISS DUNDAS, 6 Marloes Road, London, W. 8. Western 1117.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BARKSTON HOUSE 1 Barkston Gdns, London S. W. 5. Kelvin 8917 and 17 Courtfield Gdns, S. W. 5. Frobisher 3953

A WELCOME is extended from these two attractive quiet Hotels, with all the comforts of a home; gas fires in bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns. Apply MISS ST. CLAIR.

Cumberland House Hotel Telephone Kensington 7630 51 and 53 Earl's Court Square South Kensington, London, S.W.5

Pleasantly situated. Good locality, comfort, convenience, good food. Bed & breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6. Special residential terms from 2½ gns. Also at Sandyfield Hall, Bournemouth.

ENGLISH CHEF BILLIARDS GAS FIRES Write for Illustrated Tariff

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE *(Continued)*

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Kelvin 8289.)

LEXHAM MANSIONS HOTEL 34 to 38 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, London, W. 8

Lift; gas fires, bedrooms with baths attached; night porter; inclusive terms from £3.13.6. per week, 12/- per day. Telephone Western 6471-6472 Telegrams: COSILY, KENS., LONDON

LONDON, HYDE PARK (72 Oxford Terrace), W. 2—High-class guest house for ladies; fixed terms; board-residence 30/-; separate cubicles; temporary visitors £2.2.0. week; every comfort. Phone Padd. 7732.

LONDON—Business ladies & students, a refined, comfortable home, just opened, at 9 Belsize Avenue (5 minutes Belsize tube or Swiss Cottage); excellent plain cooking, well-appointed house; inclusive terms, breakfast, dinner, full week-ends, sharing large rooms 30/-, double 35/-, single 42/-. JANE GRAVES. Phone 4621 Primrose Hill.

LONDON, GOLDERS GREEN—Board residence, 1 double, 1 single; breakfast & evening meal; week-ends if required. MISS CLATWORTHY, 64 Woodville Road, Golders Green.

Near Christian Science Church 34 Inverness Terrace Hyde Park, London, W. 2

An ideal home, perfectly appointed, quiet, excellent food & service; very convenient to all parts; terms from 6 gns.-8 gns. double, 3 gns.-3½ gns. single.

QUANTOCK HOUSE *Guest House for Professional Women* LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fires, partial board, good cuisine; excellent tube & bus service; from 2 gns. MISS COOMBS, 17 Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2680.

28 PEMBRIDGE GARDENS Tel. Park 2964 London, W. 2 Comfortable Private Hotel; central, near leading shops; excellent cooking and service; garden; moderate inclusive terms.

SEAFORD—Home from home; paying guests received; lovely garden, sea, country; buses pass gate. FUNNELL, The Poplars.

SERVICE BED-SITTINGROOMS Brambam Gardens, London, S. W. 5—Breakfast and dinner served in each room; divan beds, gas fires, laundry for tenants' use; from 45/- inclusive. Phone Kens. 9474. Box K-1174, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Rd., Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOOKBINDERS

BOOK BINDER ERNEST A. NEALE 19 Werrington St., N.W.1, London Phone Museum 1980

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RETIRED army officer with 10 years' business experience (8 years commercial, 2 years financial house City) offers services as organising manager, commercial or financial; highest references. K-2471, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study and for those needing rest and experienced care. Write or phone MISS BRANFORD, MISS M. ARMSTRONG, 119 Lansdowne Rd., Kensington Park, W. 11. Park 3140.

COOKERY LESSONS

COOKING FOR THE HOME Take the 5 days' course of practical instruction by the Huron Method. Address BM/KVFS, London, W. C. 1.

CORSETIERE

ARTISTE EN CORSETS To look slim and well dressed, wear Corset or Belt made to measure by Mme. B. FESTA 12 Baker St., W. 1. Tel. Welbeck 6439

DANCING

Mrs. RHODA ASHDOWNE *Assisted by* Miss Peggy Whiteley Gives Lessons in Modern Ballroom Dancing, Country Dancing, Court Curtsey, etc. Students trained. CHILDREN'S CLASSES and PRACTICE DANCES 6 Stratford Studios Kelvin Stratford Rd., Kensington, W. 8 9063

The Little Dance Studio (The Misses Wigginton & Rees-Webbe) Expert tuition in all the latest Ballroom Dances. 37, Brompton Road (Knightsbridge Tube Station). Kensington 9422.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

COLLISON & KELLY, LTD., maintain an employment bureau for shorthand typists and general office appointments for both men and women; typewriting, facsimile letters. 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2. London Wall 3190.

THE KEY AGENCY for Governesses, Children's Nurses, Domestic Staff, etc. Special care given to meet individual needs. 64 GEORGE ST., BAKER ST. London, W. 1. Tel. Welbeck 9357

FLATS TO LET

HOVE—Sea front, glorious view; small modern flats. Those requiring rest & study. From £250 unfurnished. Box K-2480, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, WEST HAMPSTEAD—Furnished flat; good position & condition; garden; easy access to City & West End; 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, usual offices; constant hot water; rent 6 Gns. per week. 38 Cholmley Gardens, N. W. 6.

LONDON, N. W. 1—Unfurnished maisonette, 6 rooms, kitchen and bath, available Immediately. Rent £250. FOORD, 14 Dorset Square, N. W. 1

FOR SALE

MOTOR CABIN CRUISER, 30 ft. and 21½ to 3 ft. draft, twin screw "Handybillies"; built Thornycrofts, 1928; sleeps 4 in saloon (Vi-spring mattresses) and 2 in focastle; galley and lavatory amidships; electric light, saloon stove, cockpit awning and curtains, double deck rail, 2 anchors, dinghy and extensive inventory in good order; excellent sea boat; now laid up near London; owner going in for larger boat; £675. K-2081, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON—Modern freehold residence; lounge hall, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, tiled bathroom; very large rooms; brick built garage; good garden; £2,800. CARISBROOKE, Powys Lane, Palmers Green, N. 13.

HOUSES TO LET

POLPERRO, CORNWALL—Two unfurnished cottages to let, 8/6 each weekly; detached, facing sea; stamp, MRS. MILLS, 131a Alexandra Rd., St. Johns Wood, London.

MENDING

STELLA'S MENDING BUREAU, 11 Connaught St., London, W. 2, Telephone Paddington 9275—Needlework of every description; laddered hose invisibly repaired; lowest terms in London.

MILLINERY

MAUD SIMPSON, Milliner Remodelling & orders taken. 39 Maldon Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 24 Nottingham Place, W. 1, close to Baker Street Stations—A quiet, thoroughly comfortable and well appointed house; gas or electric stoves in all rooms; terms moderate. Padd. 3362.

LONDON, Hampstead—Paying guests received in well-furnished, comfortable house; good garden, sunny outlook, near tube stations. 7 Belsize Square, N. W. 3.

POST VACANT

LONDON

Wanted, a good plain reliable cook early in January; house-parlourmaid kept. BLOOR, 45 Prentis Rd., Streatham.

POST WANTED

APPOINTMENT wanted, home or abroad; capable confidential position; public school education, accustomed staff control, organising, buying, selling, etc., travelled, speaks French; excellent credentials. ROSE, 21 Donaldson Rd., London, N. W. 6.

AS USEFUL Companion to elderly lady; good references. Box K-2477, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

LADY secretary, shorthand, typist, high speed, 13 years' experience, seeks re-engagement. K-2486, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POSITION desired, office manager or similar, London; just concluded three years' contract managing mail order; previously manager accounts department important West End firm; age 30. "G." 3 Park Ave., London, N. 22.

YOUNG MAN, 26, eleven years wholesale Drapery travelling experience. Elocutionist (diploma), seeks situation any capacity. K-2484, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

BEXLEY, KENT—Furnished room with board if desired. BROWN, Eltham Lodge, Baldwyns, Bexley, Kent. Christian Scientist preferred.

GENTLEFOLK—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; food and service optional. Queen's Gate, London. Kelvin 8848 Box K-1332, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

89 HOLLAND PARK, LONDON, W. 11—Bed-sitting rooms, exceptionally spacious, comfortably furnished, quiet, all modern conveniences. Also unfurnished rooms. Terms include service; meals supplied in dining room.

LONDON, S. W.—Attractive divan room in lady's flat, gas fire & ring, geyser bath, telephone; rent (including electric light) 27/6 weekly. Phone Battersea 2393, K-2278, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Comfortable home for business lady (or two sharing); bed-sitting room or board residence. Terms moderate; close buses & Golders Green Station. K-2485, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Earls Court—Lady offers unfurnished rooms in quiet well-appointed house; meals optional. K-693, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

SERVICE ROOMS & SUITES 29, Sussex-Gdns., Hyde Park, London, W. 2 Paddington 3170

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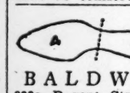
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: LUCIUS QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS.

Where: Rome.

When: Sixth century B. C.

Why famous: A patrician, one of the favorite heroes of early Roman history. For more than a hundred years after the founding of the Republic there were intermittent wars between the Romans and their hostile neighbors, the Volscians, the Æquians, the Sabines or the Etruscans. Yet perhaps wars is hardly the word, for these were rather forays into enemy territory, raids of the same sort as were common so many centuries later on the border of England and Scotland. And in both instances there resulted a great number of engaging and extravagant tales, one of which is that of Cincinnatus.

He was living quietly on his country estate, cultivating his lands with his own hand, when there came a crisis in the affairs of the Roman state. It seems that, while one of the two consuls was off fighting the Sabines, the other consul had not only been defeated by the Æquians, but enticed into a narrow valley from which the escape of his army seemed impossible. The citizens at home were terrorized by this news, fearful lest the victorious enemy should advance straightway upon Rome. So a group of agitated, white-robed senators sought out Cincinnatus in his peaceful fields.

No one can say why the Romans so unhesitatingly relied upon Cincinnatus, but the obvious supposition is that he had been a conquering general. At any rate, events proved their confidence to have been well placed. Reluctantly Cincinnatus accepted the trust, laying down his plow and taking up the burdens of the dictatorship which implied limitless powers within the Roman state. Calling upon all citizens to aid him, he was able to rescue the consul and his force trapped in the mountain pass, defeat the enemy and march back to Rome laden with the spoils of victory. Cincinnatus held the position of dictator for 16 days exactly, then modestly he returned to his farm. Once again, as an old man of 80, was he called upon to act as dictator, this time successfully preventing a civil war between the classes.

A Word a Day

Hypocrisy

The act or practice of pretending to be what one is not, of feigning to feel deeply what one does not feel, is summed up in our word "hypocrisy." It is to be observed, however, that the word applies especially to the false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion; the reproach of "hypocrite" is not fastened to the one who would appear less deserving than he is, but to the one who pretends to being better—the "wolf in sheep's clothing."

Our word is derived from the Greek ὑπόκρισις (hypokrisis), "the acting of a part, the playing of a rôle (on the stage), simulation, outward show." It is, of course, the carrying of the acting or pretending from the stage (where it belongs) into everyday life, which is stigmatized.

Hy-poc'-ri-sy is accented on the second syllable; sound each *y* as in *fancy*, *o* as in *odd*, *c* as *k*, *i* as in *it*.

"Hypocrisy," says La Rochefoucauld, "is the homage vice pays to virtue."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

In what play are all the characters taken from a box of toys?—*Children's Page*..... 20

What important question concerning aviation awaits international settlement? — *News Section* 20

What is the commercial language of Finland?—*Odds and Ends* 20

What Roman hero voluntarily relinquished his position as dictator after 16 days in office?—*One Minute Biographies*..... 20

What bill affecting motorists is soon to be presented to the British House of Commons?—*Editorial Notes*..... 20 —

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Humorist: While bathing at a French seaside resort, an income tax collector was attacked by a shoal of jelly fish. Some jelly fish evidently have more backbone than taxpayers.

Atlanta Constitution: Radio manufacturers furnish programs free of charge. Here's an idea for the automobile manufacturers. Let them furnish the gasoline free of charge.

Arkansas Gazette: What we need is a sleight of hand developed on a larger scale to permit of slipping a car into a parking space.

A Quotation for Today

DO WHAT you feel to be right; say what you think to be true; and leave with faith and patience the consequences to God.
—F. W. ROBERTSON

Odds and Ends

Swedish in Finland

Before Finland was seized by Russia in 1808 to become a Grand-Duchy under the Czars, it belonged to Sweden. Swedish remained the sole official language until 1883 when Finnish was given equal rights. Today both languages are on an equal footing, but Swedish is the commercial language of the maritime towns, including Helsingfors, the capital, where it is the mother tongue of a large portion of the population.

The Hardy Lily

The knowledge that Easter lilies can be grown in practically every section of the United States is of fairly recent origin. They are now grown commercially in Florida, in Puget Sound district, and in the median latitudes. With proper protection during the winter they may even be grown in Canada.

Flattest Surfaces

The flattest surfaces in the world are said to be three disks made from clear fused quartz or silica glass in the possession of the United States Bureau of Standards.

Straw for Christmas

Straw is said to be used for decoration in Greek homes on Christmas Day in memory of the stable of Bethlehem.

Theater Business Growing

Will H. Hays in addressing the New York Board of Trade recently said, "We have within the last year increased the weekly aggregate motion picture audience in the United States by 10,000,000."

Royal Knitting

Six woolen scarfs knitted by the Prince of Wales and Prince George were recently on display at the exhibition of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in London.

TYPEWRITING MUSIC
A machine for writing musical compositions has been devised by a Italian musician and inventor. The machine resembles an ordinary typewriter, and has 64 keys and a series of buttons and levers controlling machinery that permits the writing of music in any key.

The Children's Corner

The Little Puzzlers' Club

The Swastika Puzzle

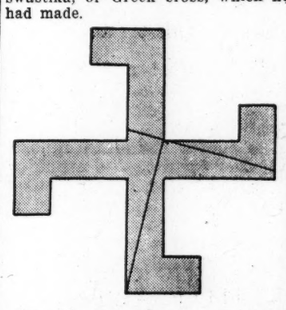
"Swastika—let me see, swa-s-t-i-ka—oh, yes, here it is in the dictionary. It is a Greek symbol or ornament in the form of a cross, and there is a picture of it here too, Mother."

Jack had been looking up the word "swastika," for at the last meeting of the Little Puzzlers' Club Harry had said he would show the members how to make a swastika puzzle.

"Well, when you have it finished you must let Father and me try it," said Mother, who had had much fun with the nail puzzle Jack had brought home from the last meeting.

Promptly at 4:30 on Tuesday the boys all assembled at Harry's house. His mother had kindly lent the use of the kitchen, and the table was cleared for action.

"Here is the pattern for the swastika puzzle," said Harry, and laid before the members the design of the swastika, or Greek cross, which he had made.



"The best size to make the cross is about 4″ square, I think," said Harry, "and the arms of the cross should be exactly 7-16″ wide."

Getting out the pieces of cardboard they had brought, and their pencils and rulers, the boys were soon busily at work making their copies of the swastika. All measurements were carefully made, for Harry had spoken of the importance of this in the final puzzle. By using the pattern as a guide it was not a difficult job to copy it on the cardboard.

"Across the pattern there are two lines," Harry pointed out. "When you come to cut the cross apart later on, you will find these lines will divide it into four pieces."

The boys studied the pattern carefully, and added these two lines to their puzzles. Next they cut out the crosses and then, cutting on the lines, divided each cross into four pieces.

"Now I suppose the puzzle is to put the pieces together again to form the swastika cross," said Charlie.

"Well, that is part of the puzzle," explained Harry. "Besides making the cross from the pieces, another puzzle is to so arrange them as to make a perfect square."

With this hint the boys were quickly at work to see which would be first to place the four pieces in such a manner as to make a square. Ted finished first, with Charlie a close second.

"That is another dandy puzzle to add to our collection," said Jack, "and I know we shall have lots of fun showing it to our friends, and letting them try to solve it. Next week when we meet at Charlie's house, I suggest we each bring a small piece of soft leather about 4″ long and 1″ wide, as well as some string and a couple of small washers or two buttons. I know of another puzzle we can all make."

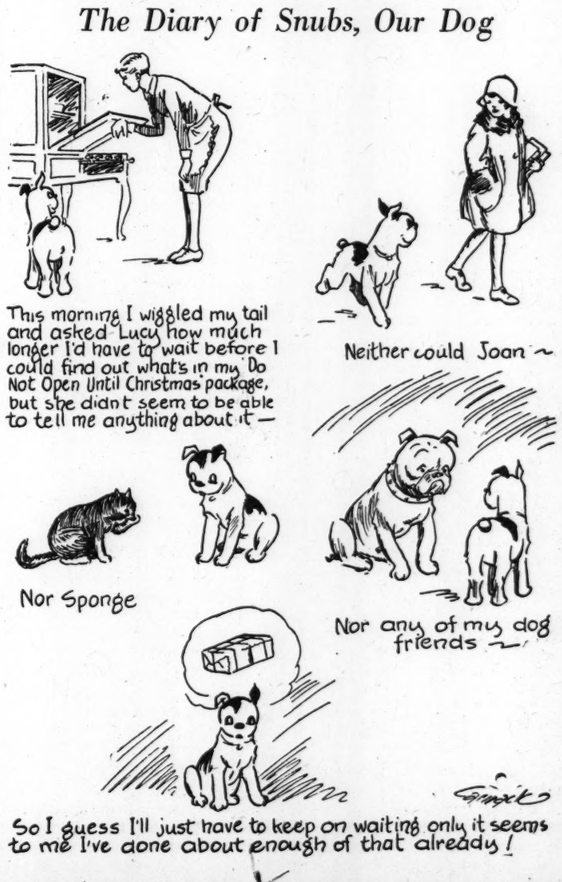
This suggestion seemed to meet with general approval, and the meeting adjourned, each boy hurrying off to show the new swastika puzzle to those at home.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "What Maxim?"

The mill cannot grind with the water that is past.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This morning I wiggled my tail and asked Lucy how much longer I'd have to wait before I could find out what's in my "Do Not Open Until Christmas" package, but she didn't seem to be able to tell me anything about it —
Nor Sponge
Neither could Joan ~
Nor any of my dog friends ~
So I guess I'll just have to keep on waiting only it seems to me I've done about enough of that already!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Word for Oklahoma

Claremore, Okla.

A FAMILY from Massachusetts were en route to California by automobile. They were accompanied by a young man who drove another car. The children often rode for hours with this man, therefore the parents were not alarmed one afternoon when the car behind failed to overtake them, and drove on, leaving a son, 10 years old, with their friend.

Like many others, Clyde had formed the opinion that in Oklahoma there were lots of wild Indians, bandits, etc., so when the car broke down and his comrade must walk back a couple of miles for needed repairs and told Clyde to stay with the car, the youngster was full of misgivings. In this he was, seemingly, not be disappointed, for on looking up he saw a man in uniform, with broad Stetson hat on his head and pistol in his belt coming down the road. Clyde did not hesitate, but took to his heels. The man was a traffic officer, and when he saw the lone car he set out to follow and apprehend the child. This was accomplished in about two hours!

After assuring the boy of his protection, they returned to find the car gone. The owner, assuming of course that the child's parents had driven back, had gone along!

Clyde was brought to the Court House here, where the sheriff and jailer's family took him in. As the various county officials and deputies learned of the occurrence, and especially after seeing the little chap, there was no lack of good things for him. Fresh clothing was provided, homes were opened to him and he was taken to Sunday School and to church. Some young lady stenographers took him to shows and provided playmates. In fact, Clyde charmed—and was charmed by—every one who saw him.

One man, a lawyer, wished to adopt the child, and was a bit anxious to believe it a case of willful abandonment after several days had passed and nothing had been heard from the parents. However, this was not the case, and the child and his family were finally brought into communication and he was sent for.

Clyde took with him the best wishes of his new friends in Oklahoma and a far different opinion of western people. He said: "Everyone has been so good to me I don't like to leave—but I also want to see my folks. I think Oklahoma is just the best place in the world, and I'm coming back when I grow up and live here."

In Lighter Vein

Secrets

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.

"Push," said the Button.

"Never be lead," said the Pencil.

"Take pains," said the Window.

"Always keep cool," said the Ice.

"Be up to date," said the Calendar.

"Never lose your head," said the Match.

"Make light of your troubles," said the Fire.—*Great Western Magazine.*

The Difference

"What's the trouble?" asked Jones, when one of his most popular jokes failed to score a chuckle.

"Let me see," said the solemn one, thoughtfully. "I've got to buy some flowers, some chocolates, and the theater tickets, and—"

"Doing mental arithmetic?" asked his friend.

"Sentimental arithmetic," sighed the young man sadly.—*Answers.*

Didn't Pass

Humpty Dumpty sat in a class.
Humpty Dumpty failed to pass.
All the king's horses
And all the king's men
Couldn't make Humpty Dumpty take
Hydraulics again.
—*Cajoler.*

Their Methods

Teacher: "Johnny, if five sheep were in a field, and one jumped out, how many would be left?"

Johnny: "There wouldn't be any left. You might know arithmetic, but you don't know sheep!"—*Great Western Magazine.*

The Hero

Buck: "Can you give me a definition of an orator?"

Private: "Sure. He's the fellow who's always ready to lay down your life for his country."—*Kennebec Journal.*

The Transient

Maid (leaving after extremely short stay): "I suppose you'll send my letters on, ma'am?"

Mistress: "Certainly, if there's room on the envelope for any more addresses!"—*Pearson's.*

Shiny

Teacher: "You all know the proverb, 'All that glitters is not gold,' so now give me an example."

Pupil: "Your coat, sir."—*Lustige Kölner Zeitung* (Cologne).

No Relationship

Housewife: "Before I engage you, I will just give you a little intelligence test!"

Jane: "Intelligence test? Why, I thought you wanted me to do the cooking!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

When Will the Producers Really Clean Up the Movies?

AN INQUIRY into the relation of the American motion picture industry to the public welfare, such as that which the Federal Council of Churches proposes to make, holds a real promise of public service. Pointedly, it indicates an awakening to the significance of the motion picture as a social force in modern life. Coming on the heels of the withdrawal of officials of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors from membership in the church and drama board of the council, announcement of the coming inquiry foreshadows a full and impartial survey of the films in their most vital aspect—their effect upon people in the United States today.

Such an inquiry will have for its natural starting point an exact consideration of the nature of the activities of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors. Will H. Hays is president of this organization, which is an executive and public relations group representing an association of some twenty-eight motion picture corporations, an association which in turn is dominated by half a dozen of its largest members. The investigators will find that the Hays organization necessarily echoes its master's voice, which may be expressed as the collective opinion of the big half dozen. It will discover further that the organization has for one of its chief functions the making of all sorts of public contacts, to the end that these big half dozen producers may carry out unhampered their commercial programs.

This actual relation of the organization to its employers has been largely obscured in its publicity work. An impression has been allowed to go out that Mr. Hays is the tsar of the industry, and that the producers collectively and individually leap through hoops of his design at the crack of his whip. The fact is that Mr. Hays has been immensely valuable in organizing an enormous industry that was in a state of business and moral chaos when he was engaged to perform his present duties. A genius at making influential public contacts himself, he has multiplied his forcefulness by surrounding himself with superior legal talent. He has long had the services of an adroit public relations secretary. Then there are numerous specialists, skilled in the ways of issuing publicity that is so readable that the uninformed newspaper editor often swallows it whole and passes it along to his readers, who in turn believe what they read.

All these things and many correlative activities will easily be observed by the Federal Council's committee of survey. They will examine some of this publicity and discover that it presents the motion picture industry only in its most favorable light. They will read that the motion picture industry is devoted to good citizenship, and then it will be with difficulty that they find a photoplay which does not flout the prohibition law of the United States. They will read about the wholesomeness of motion picture entertainments and then sit down before a film approved by this or that or a whole shoal of public welfare organizations and see a "wholesome" picture streaked with deliberate vulgarity.

They may try to pin down a member of the Hays organization with the question, "Why must a photoplay that is wholesome as a whole contain bits of coarseness and indecency?" He will evade answer to such a question in any public discussion, if he follows the custom of the past. In private he may whisper confidentially, if he is slightly indiscreet, "Those bits of vulgarity that you object to as unnecessary to the telling of the story were put in by the studio simply because the producers believe that 75 per cent of all spectators want a jigger of vulgarity in all their pictures."

A feature of the efforts of the Hays organization to attain a better standard of motion picture production is its inability to tell about constructive programs it offers to the producers which the producers reject as needless concessions to the "reform" element. When and if the Federal Council of Churches' committee of inquiry reaches Hollywood it will probably be asked by representatives of the producers to offer proposals for the betterment of the films. In reply it could scarcely do better than refer the producers to a general interoffice letter prepared by Jason S. Joy in 1927 which went with final thoroughness into the whole matter of the criticism of motion pictures on ethical and moral grounds, explaining clearly that the producers are needlessly offending the very element in motion picture audiences which the films need if they are to go forward. Mr. Joy is one of the chief factors in the Hays organization's contact work with public opinion, and he knew there was good reason for every one of the protests he included in that studio letter, of which dozens of copies were made for the information of studio executives, writers and others who have to do with the preparation of the photoplay stories.

Were the working policies outlined in Mr. Joy's letter ever put into practice by the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences, which is the Hollywood working organization of the chief film producers, a sudden end would come to most of the objections now being raised against motion picture entertainment by persons concerned about conditions of public welfare. Again let us call attention to the fact that this code for the betterment of motion pictures was worked out by a member of the Hays organization. Yet that organization can receive little credit for this plan because it has been unable to persuade its employers, the actual producers, to put it into effect.

So the committee of survey will turn from the apologists of the motion pictures to the men who are finally responsible. They will find that the dozen or so men in control of the industry know precisely what they are doing. They may even hear one of these men make a public address, and will admit that no finer set of sentiments can be found anywhere than among his words dedicating himself to public service. Only when the committee turns from the promise to the product will misgivings arise again. They will read the remarkable code laid down by one of these film leaders with the object of cleaning up motion pictures again and keeping them clean; then go to see films offered under the signature of this man and count the violations of his code by his own studio.

A task of reconciliation, then, will face the committee of the Federal Council of Churches in its survey of motion pictures in their relation to the public welfare. They will have to strike a balance between what the industry says through its publicity office and what it does through its actual product. They will discover that the Hays organization has done a large public service in connection with its work for the film producers, and they will also be able to place the blame for what is so obviously objectionable in many American films where it belongs—upon the producers themselves.

Shall Clemency End Here?

MOST analyses of the recent prison outbreaks in New York State have included among the supposed contributing factors the Baumes laws, which impose life imprisonment on fourth conviction of a felony. Even if this assumption is correct, it does not necessarily prove that these laws, and other similar ones subsequently adopted in several other states, are unwise. It may only mean that stronger prisons are required for this type of criminal. However, the fact that the Baumes laws also bar the prisoner from any credit for good behavior or any possibility of parole gives significance to the fact that several of the ringleaders in the revolts were prisoners under these laws.

The rule against clemency in these cases apparently arose as a reaction against abuses of the pardoning power, which too often made political influence rather than proof of reformation the controlling factor. However, the fact that a machine intended for a good purpose works badly or is misdirected does not show that the machine should be abandoned, but rather that an effort should be made to remedy its defects.

Removal of all possibility of pardon or parole from any class of offenders can hardly be supported except on the theory that every one of them is an habitual criminal, impossible of reformation. But habits, however vicious or of however long standing, can be changed. Case after case on the records of parole boards proves this. If men under fourth convictions are to be barred from all hope of clemency, and to be doomed to imprisonment to the end of mortal existence, it is not surprising that they may risk everything in attempts to escape. Whether it is necessary or wise to foster such desperation may be questioned.

To question this point is not to impugn a type of sentence which, when an inveterate offender still gives no earnest of reformation, will permanently separate him from society. It is rather to say that whenever the state imposes a life sentence, whether for a capital crime or a succession of lesser felonies, it heightens its obligation to provide dependable and just tribunals to determine if and when reformation has been accomplished, and to exercise clemency, perhaps not freely, but wisely.

Thus it may be found that application of the primary point of the Baumes laws calls not for suspension of pardon and parole powers, but for better administration of them, better organization of parole boards to place their work on a basis of honest, thorough and impartial investigation.

Shakespeare in This Year of Grace

THE attempt to modernize Shakespeare is not new. The history of the English stage since the restoration of the Stuarts is full of examples of bringing Shakespeare up-to-date. In a way, modern producers have treated the great Elizabethan dramatist with greater reverence than either Betterton or Garrick; for the vast field of Shakespearean research has, among its other crops, produced a deep respect for the textual faithfulness of Shakespeare's plays.

But in spite of this general reverence, it is also true that neither magnificent settings nor recent expedients of performing Shakespeare in modern dress have been altogether successful in making Shakespeare popular on the modern stage. It is, indeed, vain to accuse modern audiences of being unable to appreciate the great poetry, or of being unwilling to be moved by the dramatic genius, of Shakespeare. Nor can much be expected to result from the recent proposal, made in all earnestness by one or two eminent men of the theater, that in order to make Shakespeare palatable to modern audiences his plays should be rewritten in modern English.

In this respect, A. A. Milne's assertion that an Elizabethan play could only be rewritten by its author can hardly be controverted. For a rewritten Shakespeare would, it is clear, differ as much from the real one as Shakespeare's adaptations of Hollinshed differed from their originals. But it is more difficult to agree with Mr. Milne, when in the same statement a few weeks ago he went on to say that it is impossible to see the real Shakespeare performed on a modern stage because of the difference of outlook between the Elizabethan and the modern audiences.

Shakespeare, Mr. Milne is reported to have observed, is still the consummate artist of the written word, but he is no longer the consummate craftsman of the stage, as indeed he can hardly be expected to be, for the modern stage and its conventions cannot be reconciled to the Elizabethan stage and the theatrical conventions of that period, such as the frequent disguises and the women's parts being played by boys. There is, in addition, the difficulty of conveying to the eye what the imagination has previously conjured up from the printed page.

But do these difficulties of modern presentation of Shakespeare imply, as Mr. Milne apparently suggests, that it is no longer possible to convey on a modern stage and to a modern audience what Shakespeare intended his audience to feel when seeing one of his plays? Are there not even today many occasions when playgoers are deeply moved by a production of "Hamlet" or greatly exhilarated by a performance of the "Merry Wives of Windsor"? Indeed, far from disappearing from the modern repertory, the spread of the little intimate theaters, which promises to be of great value to the future of classical drama, may as likely as not make Shakespeare an integral part of it.

Japan's Token of Disarmament

THE two discussions held in Washington between the Japanese representatives to the London Naval Conference and the American delegates have been productive of results second only in importance and hopefulness to those following the visit of Ramsay MacDonald to the United States.

Reijiro Wakatsuki, the former Premier who heads the delegation, has shown himself in Washington to be an able and facile diplomatist, as well as an exceedingly frank statesman in his dealings with other statesmen and with the press. The fact that he does not speak English readily, but communicates through an interpreter, may retard the pace of his public interchanges, but those who were grouped in the Japanese Embassy in Washington to question him upon his arrival are convinced that the method lends to Mr. Wakatsuki's public utterances the clarity of a printed statement, divorced from rhetoric. It was also made plain that Mr. Wakatsuki is in very reality the head of the Japanese delegation, and that while Admiral Takarabe is a valued colleague, responsible negotiations will be left in political rather than in technical hands.

The Japanese proposal for a naval holiday until 1936 was their concluding friendly gesture and gives official expression to a view which has become increasingly popular in Administration circles in Washington. While some may doubt if the nations are prepared to agree to the abolition of battle fleets at once, the postponement of construction until 1936 offers a most reasonable via media. By that time, it is felt in Washington, the inefficiency of the battleship will have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of everyone, even if the will for peace has not itself cut under the big armaments group.

Although the Japanese insistence on 70 per cent of the auxiliary tonnage of the strongest naval powers is still an important point in their argument, it is not, it now appears, the be-all and end-all of their case. Rather, Japan may be prepared to ask only for twelve 10,000-ton cruisers—somewhat less than 70 per cent of the lowest American figure—or may be satisfied with an even lower figure if the other powers so agree. The question of Japanese submarines, too, need perturb the other powers only in so far as their insistence on a large undersea tonnage results in bolstering up French demands. And that this will be the result is by no means yet patent.

The most hopeful phase of the Japanese-American negotiations was carefully stressed in the final joint statement issued by the two delegations. Mr. Stimson said: "The discussions took up the good results between the United States and Japan of the Washington conference and the possibilities of continuing and increasing these results." Whether the phrase, "the possibilities of continuing and increasing these results," refers to the abolition of battle fleets, which has seemed to many to be a logical outgrowth of the Washington conference of 1921, or whether it hints at some extension of the four-power treaty in the Pacific, or whether it suggests the drafting of a five-power treaty along similar lines, based on the Pact of Paris, and intended to guarantee peace everywhere, is a subject open as yet only to speculation. But even if the American and Japanese delegations contemplated only the most vague and general extension of the successes of the Washington conference, the words are to be taken most hopefully. The Washington conference was a great victory of peace, and it may well be used as a starting point for the London conference, particularly in its treatment of affairs in the Pacific.

Editorial Notes

A bill to abolish the speed limit for motorcycles and motorcars is soon to be piloted through the British House of Commons. Full responsibility for safety is to be placed upon the driver. This means that the old rule of ten or fifteen miles an hour in the villages will give way to: Better be safe than sorry.

Because a few wards have failed to place themselves on the side of prohibition—one at least by a very narrow margin—it would be idle to say that Scotland is wet other than climatically. There are districts in Scotland as dry, figuratively speaking, as the Sahara.

The United States Secretary of Commerce reports that business has maintained an even keel for eight years. A sound ship, a competent skipper and plenty of sea room will weather any gale.

A little lesson in geography: In 1917 what were the names of the following cities: Istanbul, Cobh, Oslo, Leningrad, Peiping? And what is the present name of what once was Byzantium?

With more than 2300 of its 8317 students engaged in twelve different organized sports this winter, Harvard University is certainly practicing its policy of athletics-for-all.

Edison's success in producing rubber from goldenrod perhaps indicates that there may yet be more gold in goldenrod than mere color.

"They Presented . . . Gifts; Gold, and Frankincense, and Myrrh"

AFTER traveling many days across sun-scorched sands and wind-blown mountains, three wise and wealthy Strangers came to an Inn beneath the Syrian stars.

* * *

Large flakes of snow floated down upon the street, covering up the ugly places, and spreading a soft, white mantle over the city.

On the streets, thronged with Christmas Eve shoppers, walked three Strangers, interested and interesting. Then one whispered to his companions and hurriedly left them, to follow a man who had just passed. He trailed him through the crowded thoroughfares . . . passed the brilliantly lighted stores . . . down streets on which lived the wealthy . . . through the financial section . . . to a mean street in a mean neighborhood. As the man was about to enter a house on this street, the Stranger touched him on the shoulder, and said, "Friend, may I go in with you? I want to talk with you."

The man turned slowly and looked at the Stranger through eyes out of which had fled hope, confidence, joy, and the expectancy of good news.

"Come in," he answered, without enthusiasm. And the two men went into the house. A woman met them with a welcoming smile . . . a brave smile . . . but a smile that struggled with a secret fear. She looked at the Stranger with interest . . . there was that about him which aroused hope.

"Now tell me, what is the trouble?" asked the Stranger when they were seated.

With bowed head the man talked: "Things never go right for me . . . I get a position, then lose it through no fault of my own. . . . When I have the right to expect advancement, someone steps ahead of me and takes what should be mine. . . . When I manage to save a little money, something always happens to take it all, and leaves us in debt. If ever I look forward to some desired prospect, hopefully, I am bound to be disappointed. Last week I lost my position . . . it wasn't my fault . . . but my employer was hit hard by the break in the stock market . . . and business is not so good . . . so he had to let somebody go . . . and, of course, it would have to be me. . . ."

The Stranger listened to the man, patiently and sympathetically. Then he spoke. . . . He talked to them for a long time, and as he talked the woman's face radiated hope . . . joy . . . peace. The man . . . though slower to respond . . . became interested and thoughtful. Very soon the look of despair gave way to hope. When the Stranger took his leave, hope had yielded to confidence.

The Wise Man had offered them his gift of "gold" . . . the idea of man, the ruler . . . not the sport of circumstances nor the victim of "fate."

* * *

"Miss Jones, if you can't keep your section in better order, we'd better find someone who can." The words were spoken with asperity to a young girl who was trying her best to satisfy six customers at once. She flushed at the unjust criticism, and forced back the tears as she turned to attend to another customer's demands.

The floor supervisor was heartily disliked by all the people who worked on her floor. If there was faultfinding she managed to carry it through as destructively as possible, leaving the unfortunate victim humiliated, as well as disciplined; bitter, instead of repentant.

The second of the three Strangers had wandered into the store. Christmas shoppers jostled him on every hand; harassed salespeople collided with him and hastily apologized. And through it all the supervisor, with sharp words and critical glances, robbed her staff of their share of the Christmas spirit which they might have enjoyed equally with the young folks brimming over with the joy of giving gifts to parents, relatives, and friends; . . . or with fond paterfamilias quietly discussing the relative merits of silk hose, gloves, or perfume, . . . wondering whether this or that will come up to the strict demand of modern fashion to which Dora pays such attention. . . .

The Stranger unostentatiously watched the supervisor and slowly followed her from place to place, then decided that this was the person to whom he must offer his gift. He trailed her through the department and waited patiently until she was free. Then he approached her.

"May I congratulate you on your opportunities?"

"Congratulate me! What do you mean?"

"I mean . . . having all the responsibility of looking after these girls . . . of helping to make their lives as happy as you can while they are here . . . and helping them to help themselves. Of cheering and encouraging them . . . of inspiring them. . . ."

The woman frowned as she interrupted rudely, "What are you talking about? . . . If you knew anything about salespeople you wouldn't talk such nonsense. . . ."

"Oh, but I do. . . . I know that if you shed the sweet fragrance of helpful thoughts in your department, it will fall on those who work for you. They can't escape . . . and you . . . why you will have their love and good will."

Thus he talked with her, and gradually the hard look . . . the bitter attitude . . . and the consciousness that she was unloved and unwanted . . . yielded to softer influences, and there awoke in the heart of the woman a desire to break the alabaster box of sweet ointment, in the house in which she worked.

The Stranger had gone . . . but he had left with her his Christmas offering . . . the frankincense of a fragrant thought.

* * *

"A sham! . . . piffle! . . . the leaves of dead traditions! . . . a lot of foolishness! . . . Bah!" The third Stranger turned quickly on hearing the muttering of an old man who leaned heavily on a cane, and walked haltingly along the street. For a moment he hesitated, then decided to follow the old gentleman.

The object of his interest turned into a street on which were pretentious dwellings revealing evidences of wealth. He stopped before one of these and was about to walk up the path leading to the front door when the Stranger touched him on the arm, and said, "Pardon me, have you lost something?"

"Only faith in people . . . in honesty . . . justice . . . sincerity . . . that's all," growled the old fellow, bitterly, as he turned to frown at his questioner.

"And Christmas, too?" added the Stranger.

"Of course!" exploded the old man.

"Too bad! . . . it's such a crippling thought . . . this lack of faith in all that's beautiful . . . and good. . . ."

"I tell you nothing's beautiful . . . nobody's good and unselfish . . . and the message of Christmas is 'robbery'!" was the sharp retort.

The Stranger laughed long and heartily . . . . "Oh! oh! you know that isn't really true. . . . Why you're going to prove it isn't . . . right now."

A man was approaching . . . a man whose face was radiant with joy and keen with expectation. He walked with a light step and with the assurance of one who possesses all things. He was about to pass them when he suddenly hesitated, looked at the old gentleman, then addressing him, said, "A merry Christmas to you, sir."

The old man stared at the man, dumbfounded. He did not recover himself until the other had walked on several paces. Then suddenly he called: "Jackson . . . here, Jackson! . . . come back! . . . come back!"

The man thus addressed returned and smiled under the close scrutiny of the old gentleman, who finally said, "I fired you last week because I lost a lot of money when the market tumbled . . . and felt poor. And yet you don't hate me!"

"Why no, sir! Why should I hate you?"

"But how can you be so cheerful tonight? Have you got another job?"

"Not yet, but I'll get one. . . . I know I'll get one now . . . I've been talking with a Wise Man . . . and he gave me the best Christmas gift I have ever received. . . ."

* * *

The old man pondered for several seconds. . . . "A 'wise man' eh?" . . . then looking up at the Stranger who had talked with him, he said . . . "So have I been talking to a Wise Man. . . . Here, Jackson, your old job is yours whenever you want it. . . . Good night, and a merry Christmas to you both."

As he was about to walk up the path leading to his house, he dropped his cane. He hesitated as Jackson took a step forward to recover it, but the Stranger held him back. Then the old man walked up the path, erect, and without the cane . . . for the Stranger had given him a Christmas gift: sweet-smelling myrrh . . . a thought of healing fragrance which revealed the Christ at Christmas.

A. J. P.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Where Enforcement Succeeded"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much interested in the letter, "Where Enforcement Succeeded," in the Monitor of October 22.

Those who oppose the Eighteenth Amendment and say that there are more intoxicating drinks used now than before its enactment, surely have forgotten past conditions and do not closely observe the present.

For many years we have had an exhibit at the county fair, and many people crowd around our booth. Before prohibition days a large majority of those in the crowd were under the influence of intoxicating drinks. Now this is very seldom the case.

This summer I attended a fair in another town. I stood all the afternoon in a crowd of men who were packed closely together watching the races, and never once during the whole afternoon did I see evidences of liquor. Before prohibition days it would have been impossible to get as big a crowd of these same men at the races and not one under the influence of liquor.

It is said that Americans still have the appetite for intoxicating drinks, but refrain from drinking because they fear the law. It is also said that when Americans go to Europe they drink the same as they did here in pre-prohibition days. This, I know, is not true. Our daughter is in Italy, and has been for over nine months. She lives in a hotel in Rome, in which are many people from the United States, students and tourists. In a recent letter she wrote as follows:

I must tell you something the head waiter said to me the other day. He said: "Why don't the Americans ever drink anything? Their prohibition does not forbid them drinking in a foreign country." I told him we were used to going without it and did not want it. He said: "Well, they just never drink anything. Once in a long time one will take a little bottle of wine. Don't they like Italian wine?"

I thought that was a good answer to all those people who say that the Americans go abroad on account of the liquor. Of course, this is just a medium-priced hotel, but as cheap as wine is here—only 25 cents a bottle on the table—I know it is not a question of price with them. I have a friend who boards at one of the best hotels in Rome, and she says it is just the same there.

Quincy, Ill. (MRS.) EMMA J. HOSKINS.

The Polish Corridor

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The anonymous review of Sir Robert Donald's "The Polish Corridor and the Consequences," which appeared in the Monitor of October 12, seems to me to have failed to bring out one of the most important characteristics of the book. Sir Robert Donald writes in what purports to be an atmosphere of complete detachment, but he has (let us hope unwittingly) succeeded in heavily underlining the German side of the case.

Although the Poles are far from being perfect, and though they have far too high a percentage of racial minorities within their borders, their position is much stronger than Sir Robert seems prepared to admit. The chief complaint that can be levied against them is that they are acting now toward their minorities (alas! not only the German one!) very much as the Germans themselves acted toward the Polish minority before the war.

But the partition of Poland about 150 years ago which gave Germany the strip of land now known as the "Corridor," was a far more unjust settlement than the Treaty of Versailles, which Sir Robert inveighs against, mainly because it took the "Corridor" away. And he does not seem to have realized that if this sector were given back to Germany, the result would be, not merely to hand over a mainly Slav population to a Teutonic majority, but to form another corridor from east to west, shutting off Poland from the sea, instead of the present one dividing East Prussia from the "Fatherland," to which it was only united as a result of what I consider one of the most infamous transactions in history.

A. G. LIAS.

London, Eng.

How Prisoners Should Not Be Treated

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent number of the Ladies' Home Journal contains an article by Richard Halliburton with the title "De Profundis." It is a description of the prisons maintained by the French Government on the Iles de Salut and the Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana. It is the most terrible, the most pitiless, the most useless system a government could possibly devise. As far as the prisoners are concerned, it is the most hopeless. The article might well be called "How Prisoners Should Not Be Treated."

Contrasted with this indictment of wrong methods is the letter by Adolph Lewisohn in the Monitor of October 24, which bears the title "How Prisoners Should Be Treated." Mr. Lewisohn's recommendations read like a solution to all the difficult problems in the treatment of prisoners, whether they have to do with the worst, as in the Iles de Salut, or with the conditions generally found in the United States.

M. T. C.

Los Angeles, Calif.

What's in a Name?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How many of those who read an article on the subject of naming streets, published in the Monitor of Aug. 26, have heard of a "Twilight Street"?

Not far from Auckland, N. Z., is a street of that name, and recently a member of the local road board questioned why. Further inquiry revealed that when the street had to be named, some wit remarked that as a Mr. Day lived on one side and a Mr. Knight on the other, and as "twilight always comes between day and night," an appropriate title would be "Twilight Street," and the name was adopted. Perhaps some of your readers know of equally amusing and unusual reasons for the naming of some streets.

(MISS) MADGE BELL.

Auckland, N. Z.

The Chain Letter Bobs Up Again

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A word for your columns regarding the "chain letter," which seems to have made its appearance in a slightly new form. One I recently received promises "health and luck" within a stated period, if one is willing to become a channel for the extending of this "chain" by sending copies to a certain number of one's friends, and the reverse if one is not willing to do so. Even instances are cited to impress the timid and those who possibly already have experienced losses in money lately, or who are otherwise distressed, thereby endeavoring to increase their fear.

It seems timely that the bald imposition upon people unprepared to make resistance to this sort of thing should be exposed. Such letters have so palpably an "all this will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me" attitude that I feel that some attention should be directed to this abuse of the mails.

Westchester, Pa. (MRS.) DAVID M. C. BROWN.